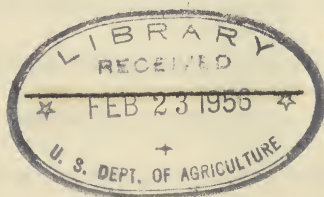


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PROBLEMS OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
IN
THE NATIONAL FORESTS

REPORT TO U. S. FORESTER'S OFFICE
ON
TRIP OF INSPECTION THROUGH SOME OF THE NATIONAL FOREST AREAS
IN
REGIONS 2, 4, 6 AND 1



BY
A. D. TAYLOR
CONSULTING LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
SEPTEMBER 1935

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REPORT TO THE CHIEF, U. S. FOREST SERVICE

ON

TRIP OF INSPECTION THROUGH SOME OF THE NATIONAL FOREST AREAS

IN REGIONS 2, 4, 6, AND 1

BY

A. D. TAYLOR

(July 26, 1935 through August 22, 1935)

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FOREWORD

The time has arrived when there is a definite need for the adoption of a national policy for the landscape development of the National Forest areas. A long-range program of planning, relating to the scenic and recreational features is most essential.

These problems must be solved by persons who have a definite sympathy for the great natural landscape and who have proved themselves keen students of nature, men of sound sense, enthusiasm, energy, and persistence.

In order to procure a proper approach to this problem, it is well to again repeat that National Forests are tracts of land usually characterized by a predominant growth of trees, all of which are maintained and managed for various human utilities, such as the following:

- A. Production of timber for use as lumber
- B. Production of resin, turpentine, and other forest products
- C. Protection of the water supply to centers of population
- D. Protection of stream flow for industrial use and control of floods
- E. Protection for grazing
- F. Ameliorization of climatic conditions
- G. Protection of health
- H. Development of social use in the following forms; preservation of primitive areas, protection of scenic values, conservation of wild life, provision for recreational activities, such as camping, picnicking, hunting, fishing, hiking, etc.

The forests, under the present day conception, are no longer areas of economical value only. They are areas which are also developing an increasing social use, which must be given full recognition in the program of National Forest management.

This social use must be accepted as a part of the logical forest program. In many areas, it is coming to be one of the most important uses. In fact, forest management is recognizing the increasing demands of the public for those recreational facilities which can be provided in such an ideal way in many parts of the National Forests. The problem is one of determining the proper place which the social use should have in the program of forest management as applied to the widely different forest areas.

The reasons why the recognition of this social use is necessary may be explained by the fact that there is now an increasing tendency for people to "return to the country." Shorter working hours have been permanently adopted, thus increasing the time available for recreation. The standards of living have been raised, and the ease of transportation by the modern automobile and the modern highway makes it possible for those seeking pleasure and health in the great outdoors to reach these great natural areas at a minimum of expense and inconvenience.

The Forest Service is charged with the conservation, protection, and wise use of the forest resources. It cannot shirk its responsibility to recognize that social use is one of the major resources which has great value to the American public, as is evidenced by the number of visitors who are seeking the National Forests as a source of recreational activity. There is no finer atmosphere in which one may rebuild his body and mind than in parts of the National Forests. This is a social asset which the American public should capitalize to the maximum degree. The proper solution of the problems of providing for this social use is an important part of the broad land planning program. These recreational opportunities have a nation-wide appeal and they should be developed accordingly.

This social use, which involves landscape development of the forest areas, cannot be provided for without giving to these areas the landscape

study necessary to preserve their natural aspects in every possible way and to preserve and enhance their scenic values. These are important problems, to which the specialized knowledge of the qualified landscape architect should be applied. In fact, together with the recreational engineer, he is the trained man who is best qualified to render this service to the public.

INTRODUCTION

Purposes of Trip

The officials of the Forest Service, having a keen appreciation of their responsibilities to the public, arranged with me to make an inspection trip through some of the more important National Forest areas for the following purposes:

- A. To determine the importance of landscape architecture as a factor in the administration of the National Forest areas and the further development of these areas
- B. To study thoroughly the landscape conditions existing in the National Forests.
- C. To recommend, as a result of this inspection trip, any desired changes in present principles, procedure, technique, and organization, in order to safeguard and to realize the inspirational qualities of the National Forests
- D. To determine to what degree the inspirational and esthetic qualities of the National Forests are being preserved and safeguarded
- E. To study opportunities for applying the principles of landscape architecture to the preservation and further development of the National Forests

Method of Procedure

The limited time available for this inspection trip made it necessary to select only a few of the more important parts of National Forests within the portion of the United States covered by this trip, where typical illustrations of the problems of providing adequately for the social uses

in forest areas could be observed. No time was available during this inspection trip to make detailed studies of any particular areas and to recommend specific solutions for any landscape and recreational problems, except where the solution was obvious to one having years of experience in problems of landscape and recreational planning. Therefore, due allowance should be made for any lack of exhaustive study which might be evident in that part of this report relating to the recommendations resulting from the inspection of specific areas.

In addition to the necessary text this report contains illustrations (in the form of photographs and sketches), for the purpose of elucidating some of the problems more clearly than could be done by any word description.

ITINERARY FOLLOWED DURING

INSPECTION TRIP

The following is the itinerary for the inspection trip made by me through parts of the National Forest areas, beginning at Denver, Colorado, on Saturday, July 27, and ending at Glacier National Park, Montana, on Wednesday, August 21, 1935.

Region 2
Rocky Mountain Region

Saturday, July 27

Arrived in Denver at 1:15 P.M.
 Conferred with representatives of the Regional Forester's Office.

Sunday, July 28

Started on trip of inspection, accompanied by Mr. John W. Spencer, Assistant Regional Forester and Mr. Raymond D. Phillips, Recreation Specialist.

1. Pike National Forest.

- A. Studied problems of landscape architecture in connection with road to Devil's Head Forest Camp.
- B. Inspected Devil's Head Forest Camp.
- C. Inspected problems on Deckers-Buffalo Road.
- D. Inspected Wigwam Forest Camp.
- E. Inspected picnic ground on South Platte River.

Monday, July 29

1. Pike National Forest, accompanied by Mr. Fred R. Johnson, Regional Forest Inspector.

- A. Inspected problems on Echo Lake Road.
- B. Inspected Echo Lake Area.
 - a. Forest camp east of lodge.
 - b. Forest camp west of lake.
 - c. Proposed new forest camp south of lake.
- C. Studied problems along Echo Lake-Idaho Springs Road.
- D. Inspected Forest Camp on old abandoned saw-mill area near Loveland Pass.
- E. Inspected Loveland Pass panorama point on Continental Divide between Pike and Arapaho National Forests. Thence over Fremont Pass to Leadville.

Tuesday, July 30

1. Cochetopa National Forest.

- A. Inspected Half Moon Forest Camp near Mount Elbert.
(Accompanied by Mr. Fred Johnson and Ranger Leslie Burton).
Thence over Tennessee Pass (on U.S. 40 S) to Red Cliff.

2. Holy Cross National Forest accompanied by Mr. Fred Johnson and Ranger L. M. Forst from Red Cliff Office, and Junior Forester Eugene R. Lepley from the Holy Cross National Forest Office.

- A. Inspected Diagonal Road leading to Tigiwon Forest Camp.
- B. Inspected Tigiwon Forest Camp.

Wednesday, July 31

1. White River National Forest accompanied by Mr. Fred Johnson and Mr. Ed. Wright, Supervisor of White River National Forest.

- A. Inspected problems along New Castle-Buford Road.
- B. Inspected Lost Creek Ranger Station and Buford Ranger Station.
- C. Inspected area at Trappers' Lake.
 - a. Area around Lake.
 - b. Existing forest camp.
 - c. Area around Inn.

Thursday, August 1

1. Grand Mesa National Forest accompanied by Mr. Fred Johnson, Mr. Lewis A. Cummings, Junior Forester, and Mr. Ray Peck, Forest Supervisor.

- A. Inspected problems along Land's and Road.
- B. Inspected area on the Grand Mesa Plateau, along the North Rim.
- C. Inspected "Wild Rose" and "Steamboat Rock" forest camps and picnic grounds.

Friday, August 2

1. Enroute from Gunnison, Colorado, to Denver (by automobile). Inspected Monarch Pass "panorama point" on the Continental Divide, between the Gunnison and Cochetopa National Forests.
2. Conference at Regional Forester's Office in Denver during portion of afternoon.

Region 4
Intermountain Region

Saturday, August 3

1. Wasatch National Forest, accompanied by Mr. J. W. Stokes, Assistant Regional Forester, Mr. C. J. Olsen, Forest Supervisor, George L. Nichols, Chief Draftsman, Regional Forester's Office, and Kenneth L. Maughan, Technical Assistant.
 - A. Inspected South Fork Ranger Station.
 - B. Inspected Timpooneke Ranger Station.
 - C. Inspected Aspen Grove picnic area.
 - D. Inspected problems on Provo River Road.
2. Uinta National Forest
 - A. Inspected Balsam Forest Camp

Sunday, August 4

1. Uinta National Forest
 - A. Inspected Nebo forest camp.
 (Conferred with Ranger Aaron Christianson and also with Mr. Anderson, who is identified with the local Conservation Camp.)
 - B. Studied problems along road to Mirror Lake.
 - C. Inspected area at Mirror Lake.
 - a. Existing forest camp.
 - b. Proposed Special Use Area.
 - c. Ranger Station.

Monday, August 5

1. Cache National Forest, accompanied by Assistant Regional Forester, J. W. Stokes, Mr. Carl Arenston, Forest Supervisor, and Mr. Jos. A. Libby, Forest Ranger.
 - A. Inspected Spring Hollow Forest Camp and Lake area, in Logan Canyon.
 - B. Inspected Guinivah Forest Camp (known also as City Park Forest Camp.)

Tuesday, August 6

1. Yellowstone National Park

A. Inspected three forest camps in Yellowstone National Park, accompanied by Mr. J. W. Stokes, Assistant Regional Forester, and by Mr. Donald B. Patridge, Junior Conservationist.

2. Targhee National Forest, accompanied by Mr. J. W. Stokes, Mr. Donald Patridge, and Mr. Buckingham, Forest Supervisor.
Studied problems along West Yellowstone Road.

A. Inspected Big Spring forest camp.

B. Inspected Flat Rock forest camp.

C. Inspected Targhee row of summer homes.

D. Inspected Buffalo forest camp.

E. Inspected Big Falls on the Snake River.

F. Inspected Grand View Point.

G. Inspected Warm River forest camp.

Wednesday, August 7

En Route from Pocatello, Idaho, to Portland, Oregon (by train).

Region 6
North Pacific Region

Thursday, August 8

1. Mount Hood National Forest, accompanied by Mr. F. V. Horton, Assistant Regional Forester, Mr. E. U. Blanchfield, Associate Architect, and Mr. Francis E. Williamson, Jr., Forest Ranger.
 - A. Inspected entrance features to Mount Hood National Forest.
 - B. Inspected Zigzag Ranger Station.
 - C. Inspected Camp Creek forest camp.
 - D. Inspected Twin Bridges forest camp.
 - E. Timberline Auto Trail.

Friday, August 9

1. Mount Hood National Forest, accompanied by Mr. F. V. Horton and E. U. Blanchfield.
 - A. Inspected loop at Timber Line on Mount Hood.
 - B. Inspected Summit Forest Guard Station.
 - C. Inspected Clackamas Lake Ranger Station.
 - D. Inspected Breitenbush-Hot Springs Road.
2. Willamette National Forest, accompanied by Mr. F. V. Horton and Mr. E. U. Blanchfield.
 - A. Inspected "Cascade Resort" on McKenzie Highway.
 - B. Inspected McKenzie Bridge Forest Camp.

Saturday, August 10

1. Willamette National Forest
 - A. Inspected proposed overlook being constructed on McKenzie Pass.
2. Deschutes National Forest
 - A. Inspected forest entrance area.
 - B. Inspected Metolius Summer Homes and Forest Camp.
 - C. Inspected Crescent Lake Resort.
 - D. Inspected Crescent Lake Ranger Station.

Sunday, August 11

1. Deschutes National Forest.

A. Inspected Diamond Lake area,
accompanied by Mr. F. V. Horton, Mr. S. U.
Blanchfield, and Mr. R. H. Dobell.

a. Special Use areas.

- (1) Summer Home Area
- (2) Resort Area

b. Forest Camp.

2. Crater Lake National Park, accompanied by Mr.
F. V. Horton and Mr. E. U. Blanchfield.

A. Inspected forest camp at Crater Lake.

Monday, August 12

1. Siuslaw National Forest.

A. Inspected Siltcoos Outlet Forest Camp.

B. Inspected Cape Perpetua Forest Camp and
Overlook.

C. Inspected Waldport Ranger Station.

D. Inspected Camp in State Park at Newport,
Oregon.

Tuesday, August 13

1. Columbia National Forest, accompanied by Mr.
F. V. Horton, Assistant Regional Forester and
Mr. F. W. Cleator, Recreational Examiner.

A. Inspected Lewis & Clark State Park.

B. Inspected Clear Fork Forest Camp.

2. Rainier National Park.

A. Inspected Forest Camp at Rainier National
Park.

Wednesday, August 14 1. Rainier National Park.

A. Inspected Forest Camp at Rainier National Park.

2. Olympic National Forest, accompanied by Mr. F. V. Horton, Mr. F. W. Cleator, and Ranger William Vallad.

A. Inspected "July Creek Forest Camp" on Lake Quinault.

B. Inspected Fall Creek Forest Camp.

C. Inspected resort area at Hotel Quinault.

Thursday, August 15 1. Olympic National Forest.

A. Inspected Quinault Ranger Station.

B. Stopped at Forest Supervisor's Office in Olympia. Conferred with Supervisor H. L. Plumb.

Friday, August 16 En route from Seattle to Spokane (by train and automobile).

Region 1
Northern Region

Saturday, August 17

1. Kaniksu National Forest, accompanied by M. H. Wolff, Assistant Regional Forester.
 - A. Checked sign marking forest boundary on West Branch (Priest Lake Highway).
 - B. Inspected roadside cleanup and development features enroute.
 - C. Inspected Priest Lake Recreational Area. Accompanied during part of time by District Manager Peterson and CCC Camp Superintendent Kuckenbacker.
 - a. Lake shore road: location, alignment, roadside cleanup and development.
 - b. Special Outlook Point (made suggestions for development).
 - c. Outlet and Luby Bay Forest Camps.
 - d. Summer homes - selection of sites, road development to sites, and construction of established places.
 - e. Viewed site of CCC Camp F-142 on lake shore as future forest camp.

Sunday, August 18

Accompanied by M. H. Wolff, conferred with Supervisor J. E. Ryan (Kaniksu) regarding cottage site standards and surveys, and forest camp standards.

1. Coeur d'Alene National Forest, accompanied by M. H. Wolff and Supervisor C. D. Simpson.
 - A. Checked on roadside cleanup Highway #10.
 - B. Inspected sample thinning area for appearance.
 - C. Inspected Mullan Monument and Mullan Tree development in "Mullan Park".
 - D. Inspected Kingston Ranger Station.
 - E. Inspected Landras Lookout and forest camp close to Highway #10.

Sunday, August 18
continued -

2. Cabinet National Forest, accompanied by M. H. Wolff.
 - A. Inspected State and National Forest boundary marker at Lookout Pass Highway #10.
 - B. Viewed Savanac Nursery landscaping problem.
 - C. Viewed landscaping problem Highway #10 through "Camels Hump Area and Virgin White Pine" natural area.
 - D. Viewed landscaping problems on entrance road and grounds, and structures St. Regis Ranger Station.
 - E. Viewed Sloway Forest Camp on Highway #10. (Badly gutted by recent forest fire.)

3. Lolo National Forest, accompanied by M. H. Wolff.
 - A. Viewed Ranger Station development at Superior.

Monday, August 19

1. Lolo National Forest, accompanied by Mr. M. H. Wolff, V. T. Linthacum, Recreation Specialist, and Carl Siria, District Ranger.
 - A. Inspected developments and landscaping problems Bonita Ranger Station.
 - B. Studied entrance markers and boundary signs on Rock Creek.
 - C. Inspected Bitterroot Flats Forest Camp with new types of signs, water development, stoves and tables.
 - D. Inspected Rock Creek R. S. Forest Camp.
2. Deerlodge National Forest, accompanied by M. H. Wolff and V. T. Linthacum.
 - A. Studied new expensive road gash in scenery on Flint Creek Hill.
 - B. Inspected camp grounds and summer homes on Echo Lake.
 - C. Inspected Spring Hill Forest Camp.

Monday, August 19
continued-

3. Helena National Forest, accompanied by M. H. Wolff and V. T. Linthacum.

A. Inspected MacDonald Pass Forest Camp historic marker.

Tuesday, August 20

1. Gallatin National Forest, accompanied by M. H. Wolff, V. T. Linthacum, and Forest Supervisor, J. C. Whitham.

A. Inspected entrance portal on West Gallatin Highway.

B. Inspected new bridge (CCC built) to Squaw Creek Ranger Station and Squaw Creek Recreation Area.

C. Inspected new Squaw Creek Ranger Station site and plans for development.

D. Inspected Squaw Creek Forest Camp.

E. New road up Squaw Creek.

F. Inspected Cascade Creek group of summer homes.

G. Inspected Greek Creek group of summer homes.

H. Inspected Greek Creek Forest Camp.

I. Viewed roadside development needs lower portion of West Gallatin Highway.

2. Lewis & Clark National Forest, accompanied by M. H. Wolff, and V. T. Linthacum.

A. Inspected Kings Hill Forest Camp.

B. Visited Porphory Lookout.

Wednesday, August 21 1. En route to Glacier Park, accompanied by M. H. Wolff.

A. Inspected Many Glaciers Public Forest Camp.

OBSERVATIONS REGARDING PROBLEMS OF DE-
SIGN AND CONSTRUCTION IN CONNECTION
WITH EXISTING AND PROPOSED FEATURES IN
DIFFERENT REGIONS.

I am making the following comments as the result of my hurried inspection of the existing features and activities observed by me in Regions 2, 4, 6 and 1.

These observations relate to work which has been completed, work which is now in progress, and work for which plans have been or ought to be prepared.

In the limited time which was at my disposal, little more could be accomplished than to make a superficial inspection in the hope that some constructive criticism might be offered covering most of the items to which reference is made in the foregoing itinerary.

I trust that these observations will be of some value to those forest officials who are charged with the responsibility for working out problems of landscape architecture, and the problems of planning recreation areas in such a way that the maximum social use of the forests will be realized.

REGION 2ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

Pike National Forest - Jarre Canyon Entrance.

Photographs No. 308711 (Page 143) shows the existing conditions at the boundary line where the proposed feature marking the entrance to this forest area should be developed. The existing signs are entirely inadequate.

In order to develop this entrance in a logical manner, study should be given to the following items:

- A. Location and design of proposed entrance piers
(Preferably of stone.)
- B. Regrading on the left bank as one approaches the entrance.
(In order to improve the line of vision)
- C. Regrading on the left bank in order to improve the slope. (See photograph No. 308711, Page 143.)
- D. Installation of necessary drainage in connection with the regrading of the slope on the left side of the road just back of the entrance.
- E. Removal of the (yellow and black) fire protection sign which now is unduly conspicuous in the composition, just above the proposed entrance.

I recommend that this entrance feature be designed as an unbalanced composition with a large stone pier on the left side of the highway and a small stone pier on the right side of the highway (looking towards the entrance.)

It will be necessary to do some planting of native material in order to develop the desired enframement for this entrance feature.

Pike National Forest - Devil's Head Road

This road extends approximately eight miles from the main highway to the Devil's Head camp-ground at the base of the mountain on which is located Devil's Head Lookout.

This road follows the ridge during the major portion of the distance between the point of entrance and the camp-ground. On either side of this road there are deep canyons and valleys which provide opportunity for superlative views to some of the distant mountain peaks, and for many attractive vistas, to the development of which careful consideration should be given in any program of further planning.

It is my understanding that this road is to be reconstructed, and in some portions to be relocated in order to procure better alinement, better grades, and in some places to take advantage of the commanding views.

In the further development of this road, study should be given to the following:

- A. Location of road in order to take advantage of the views to either side.
- B. Proper alinement of the road.
- C. Proper grades.
- D. Proper treatment of slopes on either side of the road especially where the road is in "cut."
- E. Development of adequate "turnouts" where automobilists may stop in order to enjoy the distant views without endangering or obstructing other traffic.
(See Photographs 308714 and 308713, page 24.)
- F. Development of picnic areas at some of the more strategic points along the sides of this proposed road.



Pike National Forest - Devil's Head Road

View showing the existing pine trees (approximately six in number) which almost completely obstruct an otherwise fine scenic view across the canyon to distant ranges. The entire seven or eight-mile stretch of this road present many opportunities to produce vistas and views of great scenic value.



Pike National Forest - Devil's Head Road

View showing, through a small opening the possible vista to be developed by the removal of additional trees and looking across the canyon in the direction of the distant ranges.

I strongly recommend that the proposed location of this road be checked thoroughly by the landscape architect in charge of the landscape work in this region, and that a competent landscape foreman be left upon this work during the construction program, in order to superintend the details of planning and construction as indicated in the foregoing tabulation.

This road presents one of the most outstanding opportunities which I have observed in any of the forest areas, to make a highway which has real scenic value. At the present time it is little more than a traffic way, leading from the main highway to the Devil's Head camp ground.

Pike National Forest - Devil's Head Forest Camp

This camp ground is located at the base of Devil's Head Mountain.

I recommend that this camp ground area be completely restudied in order to provide those facilities which will produce a well organized camp ground, and which will preserve to the maximum degree, the existing forest cover.

Consideration should be given to the following items:

- A. Restudy of the proposed road locations in order to provide for a more desirable circulation of traffic through the camp ground area, and to make accessible those portions of the proposed camp ground which have not yet been developed.
- B. Provision for automobile parking. The automobiles at the present time are driven indiscriminately over

308716

Pike National Forest - Devil's Head Forest Camp

View showing the way in which many picnickers park their cars immediately adjacent to the fireplaces and picnic tables, creating unnecessary congestion, destroying much of the natural carpet of vegetation, and annoying those who are endeavoring to use the picnic ground facilities at adjacent fireplaces and tables.



Grand Mesa National Forest - Steamboat Rock Forest Camp and Picnic Area

View among the aspen trees, showing the natural vegetation which has not yet been destroyed; but is in danger of being destroyed by the indiscriminate use of this area by automobiles, for the proper parking of which adequate arrangements are now being made.

this area (see photograph 308716, page 26) with the result that the forest cover is seriously damaged, and the opportunities for the maximum enjoyment of this camp ground and picnic area are seriously handicapped.

- C. Study location of toilet buildings and their design in order that they may be in somewhat secluded spots, easily accessible, and of a type in keeping with the atmosphere of the area.
- D. The fireplace and picnic stove problem should also be studied. I feel very strongly that a different type of fireplace should be used, similar to the fireplaces which are used in Region 6 (see photographs 308851 and 308852, page 208) with some modification in design.
- E. Provision for water supply. The present fountain through which water is procured for cooking and other use does not seem to me to be sanitary. I think it is entirely possible to develop a water feature which will incorporate a "bubble" fountain for drinking purposes (see photograph 308807, page 231) and a faucet from which water for cooking may be procured.

The forest cover in this camp ground is being unnecessarily worn out by automobiles that drive indiscriminately over the area wherever there is space for an automobile to go. These automobiles should be confined in this camp ground (as in other camp grounds in this Region) to a definite parking area.

Just above the camp ground and near the side of the road, there is a most interesting out-cropping of unusual rock formation. By the removal of a few small trees, an attractive vista can be developed which will emphasize this rock formation.

Pike National Forest - Wigwam Forest Camp

This area is really not a camp ground. The real reason for its existence is that it is the only place from which the public can get to the Platte River Canyon, which, according to the Regional Forest Office, is probably the best fishing section on the South Platte River. It is here that fishermen leave their cars and follow the Forest Service trail over the ridge to the Platte River.

There is an unfortunate arrangement of rocks placed in rows, to define the paths over which automobiles should be driven and the places in which automobiles should be parked.

I suggest that some restudy be given to this area, and that preferably one or two definite spaces be provided in which to park automobiles. With the present arrangement of rocks, this open area adjacent to an interesting stream, has somewhat the appearance of a cemetery "in the making."

Pike National Forest - South Platte Picnic Ground

This picnic ground of not more than two or three acres is located on a narrow strip of ground between the public highway and the river.

An effort has been made to improve this picnic area which is used largely by those persons who desire to have a picnic place and to fish.

PIKE
NATIONAL FOREST
SKETCH SHOWING
PICNIC GROUND
ON
SOUTH PLATTE
RIVER
9-8-35



H.D.T.

Unfortunately, the present parking area, as shown on the accompanying sketch, (page 29) projects itself into the picnic area in such a way that it destroys much of the possible satisfaction to be derived from the use of this area for picnic purposes. The parking area should be planned to follow along the edge of the road as indicated in the drawing.

The planting in connection with this picnic area has not been carefully studied. At the present time there is a row of evergreens around the existing parking area, and another row of evergreens along the top of the slope. When these evergreens along the top of the slope develop, they will make a complete barrier of foliage between the picnic area and the river; a condition opposite to that which should normally exist if the picnic area is to have a proper relationship to the river.

I have suggested that this area be completely restudied, taking into consideration the proper location of a proposed parking area along the road, a proper distribution of the picnic tables and fireplace units, and a proper landscape composition and an intimate relationship between the picnic area and the river.

Pike National Forest - Echo Lake Road

At Squaw Pass on Echo Lake Road, there is a fine opportunity for an overlook, and some further provision should be made in the design of the highway to provide for the necessary parking of automobiles.

Unfortunately, the "cutting" for the telephone line leading from the highway to the lookout station on Squaw Mountain is so located that it creates a vista extending from the turn (see page 32) of the road up the mountain. This can be remedied by relocating a portion of this "cut" as shown in the accompanying sketch.

Along the length of Echo Road there are a number of locations from which some very fine views and vistas may be obtained. I am calling attention particularly to the small area known as "Panorama Point," (see page 32) where there is an interesting formation of rocks, and a wonderful view to the distant mountains. Along the highway adjacent to this area there should be provision for parking automobiles. The question has been raised concerning the advisability of erecting a shelter on this limited area. I feel that the point of view of the Forest Service is correct; that if a shelter were erected at this point it would attract picnickers and cause unnecessary congestion on this small area and thus discourage those travelers who might stop only to enjoy the view. There ought to be some provision, however, for the information of tourists so that one may recognize the points of interest toward which the different views are directed.

"Juniper Point" is another outstanding location from which some very fine views may be obtained on both sides of the highway. Provision should be made in this location for some picnic facilities and especially for the parking of automobiles.

CUTTING FOR TELEPHONE LINE

RELOCATE PORTION

THE CUTTING FOR TELEPHONE LINE IS UNFORTUNATE, (GOES TO LOOKOUT STATION ON SQUARE MT.)



PANORAMA POINT

STUDY POSSIBILITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THIS POINT

It is unfortunate that throughout the length of this highway so little consideration has as yet been given to the outstanding views which can be easily obtained by looking towards the distant ranges. Study should be devoted to the problem of selecting locations from which to enjoy these views, the problem of the proper removal of some of the existing trees to make these views possible, and the problem of providing adequate parking space along the side of the highway in order that automobiles may stop.

Pike National Forest - Echo Lake Area

Echo Lake is one of the outstanding objectives on the road which continues to Mount Evans above the timberline.

Approaching the attractive Lodge from the direction of the Echo Lake Road, one is unfavorably impressed because of the location of a gas station on land owned, not by the Forest Service, but by the City of Denver. The development of a gas station in this location, in relationship to the main Lodge, should be an object lesson of a procedure which ought not to be followed in the solution of similar problems in other parts of the National Forests. This gas station, while an important feature from the standpoint of utility, could easily have been placed in a location where it would not become an important feature in an otherwise attractive forest setting for an interesting Lodge.

The further problems to which consideration is being given to the Echo Lake area are the following:

- A. Development of a new picnic area to take the place of the existing picnic area which needs a "rest."
- The new picnic area now in process of development is located east of the Lodge. Careful study should be devoted to the problem of roads for circulation of traffic in connection with this area, and to the problem of properly designing an adequate parking area. I hope that it will not be found necessary to provide the proposed parking space at the extreme east end of this area as proposed in the study shown to me.

B. Development of a new camp ground and picnic area
on the far side of Echo Lake where there is an
ideal location for such improvements.

I question the advisability of providing access to this proposed area by carrying a road across the meadow between the lake and the lodge. It seems to me that the traffic on a proposed road in this location will be a very disturbing element in the natural landscape. A much better location for this road would be across the area at the lower end of the lake, possibly on the "fill" which now exists. It may be entirely possible to approach this area over a proposed road leading from the rear of the lodge. I question whether it is desirable to construct a continuous road from the Idaho Springs Road around back of the lodge to the Echo Lake Road. It seems to me that a better solution is to provide adequate parking areas and to return to the main road over the same route by which one enters the picnic area.

Pike National Forest - Echo Lake-Idaho Springs Road

Here is an excellent demonstration of a well designed and constructed forest highway, commanding some very fine views across the valley. Some further study should be devoted to the problem of minor grading on the side slopes, in a few places.

I question the advisability of developing picnic areas along the sides of such highways unless there is adequate space for these units. It seems to me that a picnic table immediately adjacent to the highway and not among large trees, providing adequate shade, ought to be avoided.

Photograph No. 308722 (page 37) shows a very fine location in which to construct a picnic table.

Some further attention should be devoted to the development of the possible vistas and views that might be created through the removal of specimen trees or small groups of trees along this highway.

Pike National Forest - Forest Camp and Picnic Area
along Highway No. 91, leading to Loveland Pass

In this locality, there are two areas which are adapted to the development of camp ground and picnic area facilities.

An abandoned saw mill site (see photograph No. 308727, page 38) presents an excellent opportunity for a camp ground adjacent to the river. The important problem on this area is to provide an accessible road and parking places in locations which will not unnecessarily intrude upon this limited camp ground area.

Near the bridge, as one approaches the grade going to Loveland Pass, there is a very limited area which may be used for picnic purposes, and into which it does not seem practical to construct any road.



Pike National Forest - Chicago Creek Highway Approach to Echo Lake

This view shows a mountain stream where it approaches the highway and flows under the bridge. Note the interesting picnic table arrangement in the area adjacent to this stream.



Ranier National Park - Forest Camp

General view of a camp ground unit, showing the table, stove and the stones which define the areas to be used for parking of automobiles. This effect is not natural or attractive.



Pike National Forest - Proposed Forest Camp Site near Loveland Pass

This view shows a proposed camp ground site, located between the highway (40 S) and the creek, excellently adapted for camp use because of the mountain views, the vegetation and the proximity to the mountain stream.



Cochetopa National Forest - Half Moon Forest Camp on Half Moon Creek

View showing the natural forest vegetation which has not yet been disturbed by any excessive use of this picnic and camp ground area. Note the number of fallen and dead trees, many of which are to be removed in order to make this area more suitable for camp ground use.



Cochetopa National Forest - Special Use Camp Area, near Half Moon Forest Camp

View showing one of the older types of private camp, designed and constructed in approximately 1920. Note the corrugated iron roof which should not be used in any modern camp. Also note the artificially developed lake in the background.



Pike National Forest
Proposed Forest Camp Site near Loveland Pass

This view shows a proposed camp ground site located between the highway (40 S) and the lake, excellently adapted for camp use because of the mountain views, the vegetation and proximity to the mountain streams.

Cochetopa National Forest - Half Moon Forest Camp

This camp ground located approximately eight miles from Leadville ought to be developed as a combination camp ground and picnic area.

Adequate provision is being made for the control of automobile traffic in order to preserve the forest ground cover in this area.

One of the important problems here involves the proper thinning of some of the existing growth in order to make the area accessible and of ~~the~~ maximum use for picnickers. (see photograph No. 308725, page 38.)

This area is adjacent to Half Moon Creek and it seems most desirable that some careful thinning be done along the bank of this stream in order to open vistas towards Mount Elbert, the highest peak in Colorado (approximately 14,420 feet).

There is a most interesting open area in connection with this camp ground, (see photograph No. 308723, page 39) which might be developed for some recreational activity because of its intimate relationship to the mountain views. It can be a very valuable asset to this picnic area.

Cochetopa National Forest - Special Use Area and Half Moon Lake

This Special Use Area is one of the oldest summer camp developments (established in 1915) in the National Forests of Colorado.

Photograph No. 308728, (page 39.) shows one of the better class of private camps on this small lake which has been artificially created. Restrictions are now adopted by the Forest Service to insure a more appropriate type of camp structure in the future developments of these Special Use Areas.

This camp site could be very greatly improved by the introduction of a few native plants around the foundation of this building and other buildings in this area. The corrugated roof should not be tolerated in any of the private camps.

Photograph No. 308729, (page 42.) shows the damage which develops as a result of raising a water level. It is important that these dead trees should be removed at an early date in order to restore the natural forest atmosphere.

There are a number of attractive locations in which to develop private camps around this small lake and these sites are being carefully studied, together with the problem of providing roads for access to the camps.



Cochetopa National Forest
Artificially Created Lake near Half Moon Forest Camp

View showing the condition which develops when the water in an existing lake is raised. These dead trees should be removed.

Holy Cross National Forest - Tigiwon Road Leading to Tigiwon Forest Camp

This camp ground, the elevation of which is approximately 10,000 feet, is approached over Tigiwon Road, approximately six miles in length, measured from the Eagle River Bridge to the Tigiwon Camp Ground. The road passes through large areas of aspen and of pine timber.

This road should eventually be widened, especially if the traffic demand justifies the expense. There are some locations along this road where, in order to provide for construction, an unnecessary amount of clearing has been done. The location of this road and the profile are excellent. Considerable further work should be done upon the side slopes, especially in "cut" in order to create a slope which will "heal" in a minimum period.

There are many opportunities along this road for very fine scenic views down the canyon and across to the distant mountain ranges. For purposes of identifying these locations, I have made a tabulation with "zero" beginning at the Eagle River Bridge.

The more important locations along the highway where vistas and views may be obtained are as follows:

- 1.5 miles - an open view looking across the valley.
- 2.6 miles - an open view to the valley.
- 2.8 miles - a very interesting view to the valley.
- 3.1 miles - a view to the valley.
- 3.4 miles - an open view at the turn of the road.
- 3.7 miles - an interesting view to the distant mountain ranges.
- 4 miles - a most interesting open view with the rock cliff in the foreground.
- 4.2 miles - an interesting open view to the valley.

4.6 miles - a vista to the valley.

4.7 miles - create view by removal of trees on the curve.

4.9 miles - a view to the distant mountains.

5.1 miles - a view to the distant mountains.

5.4 miles - an interesting view on the curve.

5.5 miles - an interesting view to the distant mountains.

There are a number of places along this highway where the road should be widened in order to provide for parking.

Holy Cross National Forest - Tigiwon Forest Camp

This area presents one of the most unusual opportunities for the development of a spacious camp ground and picnic area with a clear unobstructed open view across the Eagle River Valley to the distant mountain ranges. (see photographs Nos. 308735 and 308736, page 46.)

On this area there is now existing a recreation building (see photographs Nos. 308734 and 308740, page 48) of a most interesting design, and a small registration building. (see photograph No. 308736, page 46.)

It is proposed to locate on this area an administration building and a dining hall. The sketch on page 45 shows the general area of this camp ground and indicates the locations in which these additional buildings might be located. In fact, considerable careful study should be devoted to this area before any further features are developed upon it.

ROAD FROM EAGLE RIVER VALLEY
TO TIGIWON CAMP GROUNDS

45.

GORE RANGE

PROPOSED
PARKING
AREA

REGISTRATION
COOTH

POSSIBLE SITE FOR
PROPOSED ADMINISTRATION
BUILDING

EXISTING
RECREATION

PROVISION FOR ADDITIONS TO
RECREATION BUILDING

ALTERNATE LOCATION
FOR
PROPOSED
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

POSSIBLE VIEW

EXISTING BLDG

LOCATION OF
PROPOSED DINING HALL

EXISTING

PICNIC

PROPOSED CAMP AREA

PROPOSED RELOCATION OF ROAD

SPRING

TIGIWON CAMP GROUND
SKETCH SHOWING
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

7-30-35

TO HOLY CROSS MT.
AND
UPPER CAMP GROUND

H.D. Taylor



Holy Cross National Forest - Tigiwon Forest Camp

General view from a point above the existing recreation building, and looking over a portion of this camp ground, across the valley, and toward the Gore Mountain Range in the extreme distance.



Holy Cross National Forest - Tigiwon Forest Camp

View from the upper portion of the camp ground, looking over the camp ground toward the distant mountains across the Eagle River Valley. The new proposed dining hall should be located approximately where the Forest Ranger is standing.

The problems to which study should be given are the following:

- A. Location of additional buildings.
 - 1. Dining hall.
 - 2. Administration building.
- B. Relocation of a portion of the existing road south of the present recreation building in order to provide a better use of this particular area.
- C. Location of a suitable camp site, preferably on the east side of this area at the edge of the forest.
- D. Development of adequate community parking space for those using this camp ground and picnic area.
- E. Individual camp and picnic units. (With provision for tent, fireplace and table.)
- F. Development of spring as a source of water supply.
- G. Problems of thinning existing growth and planting native materials in connection with existing and proposed buildings and other features.

The sketch on page 45 is a hurried suggestion covering some of these items as discussed in the limited visit on this property.



Holy Cross National Forest - Tigiwon Forest Camp

A most interesting type of recently designed and constructed recreational building for the general use of Tigiwon Camp. The floor grade of this building should have been lowered at least two feet and some native plant material should be planted around the base of the building to give it a more natural setting. The "pretentious" treatment of the front entrance steps detracts greatly from the quiet simplicity of the design of this building. This step feature should be completely redesigned to be less "obstrusive".



Holy Cross National Forest - Tigiwon Forest Camp

General view showing the front of the recreation building in this camp ground. This view of the recreation building shows very clearly the necessity for development of adequate plantings both of native shrubs and of specimen trees to enframe this structure and to give a more natural forest setting.

The recreation building (see photograph No. 308734, page 48) developed on this property, is a very well designed building, both in its exterior and interior design. The floor grade of this building, as seen in photographs No. 308734 and 308740 (page 48.) however, seems unnecessarily high. In such structures, I think it is necessary to do some additional grading, if necessary, at the rear of the building, and also to do some additional filling in front of the building in order to reduce the difference in elevation between the ground level around the building and the first floor grade. This building is badly in need of appropriate foundation planting. In passing, I wish to comment upon the main entrance steps. I think the ramps are too conspicuous and I recommend that some day these imposing ramps be removed, and a sloping ramp constructed on either side of these main steps.

The further development of this camp ground is too important not to be done on the basis of a thorough and complete study, based upon the requirements for the permanent and practical use of this area. This camp ground commands a magnificent view of the distant mountain ranges (see photographs No. 308735 and 308736, page 46), and these scenic possibilities should be capitalized to the maximum extent.

Just above the Tigiwon Camp ground is the so-called "Upper Camp Ground" which also has some very fine possibilities for development. This area should also be thoroughly studied in order to get the maximum results from the landscape compositions and the practical use of this area.

The type of picnic stove used in this area is extremely simple (see photograph No. 308737, page 205). I cannot agree, however, that this feature in a picnic or camp ground unit is entirely practical when compared with the more elaborate and yet efficient stove. If certain features of practicability must be sacrificed to the problem of minimum expense of

construction, then this objective is accomplished by this type of design. I do hope that further study may be given to this particular problem.

The combination bridle trail and foot trail, shown in photograph No. 308738 (page 51), is of a width sufficient to accommodate only one person. I think that trails of this kind ought to be at least $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet in width in order to accommodate two persons abreast.



Holy Cross National Forest

"Upper" Camp Ground, approximately two miles above Tigiwon Forest Camp. A narrow horse trail and foot trail combined, which leads from this upper camp ground toward the top of Holy Cross Mountain and the "Notch". From my observation of the use of these trails in different forest areas, I feel that such a trail should be 4 feet in width.



Pike National Forest - Deckers-Buffalo Road

View of existing conditions on the recently constructed Deckers-Buffalo Road where a number of similar mounds have been left along the down slope side of the highway. These mounts could easily have been removed with very little additional expense at the time when the original subgrading of the road was being completed. They are unsightly, they detract from the natural effect of the highway, and in many cases (as in this instance) obstruct some portions of the distant view.



White River National Forest - New Castle-Buford Road

Detail view along the forest highway, showing a bank which should be regraded, and also showing a woodland slope covered with arnica.



White River National Forest - New Castle-Buford Road

One of the typical scenic views across the White River Valley toward the distant mountain ranges. Adequate width of roadway should be provided in such locations, to give opportunity for automobiles to stop at these scenic points.

308747

White River National Forest - Trapper's Lake

View from one of the foot trails, looking across the lake directly at Amphitheater Mountain. This lake borders the primitive area and should not be disturbed with camp sites.

White River National Forest - Trapper's Lake Area

This lake is one of the most interesting of those located in the heart of the White River National Forest, adjacent to the primitive area, which extends from the lake over the Flat Tops Plateau. It is approached over the New Castle-Buford Road on which there are many opportunities for opening scenic views, and some study should be given to this problem. One of these views, for which adequate parking space should be provided at the side of the main highway, is shown in photograph No. 308743, (page 53.)

Along this road there are located two ranger stations, the Lost Creek Ranger Station, and the Buford Ranger Station. (see photograph No. 308742, page 184.) At both of these stations study should be given to the problem of further planting, especially around the base of the buildings in order to develop a more naturalistic setting.

Along this road there are also many places where some further work at an opportune time should be devoted to the problem of grading the side slopes in order that the scars may more promptly "heal". (see photograph No. 308746, page 52).

Trapper's Lake is one of the most beautiful lakes which I have seen in the National Forest areas, (see photographs Nos. 308747 and 308748, page 53 and 158). It is necessary to travel approximately fifty miles from any large center of population in order to reach this lake, which is visited mainly by those persons who are interested in camping and fishing. Very few persons care to make this trip for purposes of picnicking.

It seems quite essential that the area surrounding this lake should be preserved in its natural condition so far as it is practical, and that the encroachment of private camps and other structures should

be entirely avoided. The beauty of the forest area surrounding this lake will be very much injured if camp developments are permitted.

An automobile goes to within approximately one-fourth mile of the lake. From that point the access to the lake is by trail (on horse-back or on foot). The forest atmosphere should not be disturbed by permitting automobile traffic to approach closer to the lake area.

It is essential, because of the fishing, to provide a boat administration building, which has been constructed in a secluded spot. It is also necessary to develop a boat dock which might well be similar to the one in Logan Canyon at City Park camp ground, (see photograph No. 308783, page 77.) although it may be necessary to design another type of structure for this area.

The problem of trailers (see photograph Nos. 308750 and 308751, page 56.) presents a difficult situation in connection with this Trappers Lake camp ground, and facilities should be provided to adequately care for these trailer camps.

It may be advisable to provide in some secluded location a shelter building near the lake area where people may find refuge in the event of a sudden storm.

Considerable further study should be given to the problems of adequately developing the camp ground area and of developing the area around the "inn."

Along the highway leading to the White River Forest it is most advisable to construct an adequate entrance feature. (see photograph No. 308753, page 151). In this location stone masonry piers of proper proportions and design would be most acceptable.



White River National Forest - Trapper's Lake Forest Camp

(See following photograph - No. 308750)



White River National Forest - Trapper's Lake Forest Camp

This photograph shows an interesting type of trailer, provisions for the use of which must be made in the camp grounds. The best solution for this problem seems to be that of providing a small "loop" which gives opportunity for parking these trailers. They should not be permitted the same use of the camp ground roads as is permitted to automobiles. This trailer was made by Mr. John R. Burrows, Colorado Springs, Colo., in 1923.

Grand Mesa National Forest

This forest approached over Land's End Road from Grand Junction, Colorado, is one of the outstanding scenic areas in the National Forests.

Land's End Road starts in the desert area and gradually finds its way over the foothills and up the slope to the Grand Mesa Plateau. Along this road, approaching the Grand Mesa Plateau, there are many fine views looking towards the rim of the Plateau and back over the valley and distant mountains. Additional grading, including grading of side slopes, would greatly enhance the landscape character of the road, and should be done when funds are available.

On the Mesa Plateau (see photograph No. 308757, page 59) approximately 20 miles of forest development road are being located and constructed. Considerable study should be devoted to the proper location of this development road on the Grand Mesa Plateau in order that it may follow pleasing and naturalistic lines, take advantage of topography and the landscape composition of open area and surrounding forest, and that it may approach the rim of the Plateau at points where fine views of the distant mountains and of the valley may be had. (see photograph No. 308759, page 59).

I have recommended that considerable study be given to the landscape development of this road in order to take advantage of these important features in the general landscape composition of this part of the forest area.

On the north rim of the Plateau there is a marvelous overlook point controlling a view of the Colorado River Valley. Unfortunately, this area and the approach to it are on privately owned lands. An easement should be procured following the rim of the Plateau and making it possible to locate and construct a road leading to this overlook point from which these superlative views may be obtained.



Grand Mesa National Forest - Land's End Road

A view looking along Land's End Road, just above the valley, toward the Grand Mesa Plateau in the extreme background. Note the necessity for grading the slopes along the sides of the road so that the natural cover will readily re-establish itself.



Grand Mesa National Forest

A view looking along the old trail which leads to the rim of the Plateau. This trail ought to be preserved after the new road is completed. It is a valuable feature for those persons who desire to hike to the Plateau from the camp ground below.



Grand Mesa National Forest - On Grand Mesa Plateau

Typical view on the Grand Mesa Plateau. Any roads constructed on this Plateau should be so located that they will take full advantage of the existing topographic features and will provide access to the many points of unusual interest on this Plateau. The photograph shows the area covered with lupine and sneezeweed.



Grand Mesa National Forest - North Rim

View of the Grand Mesa Plateau across the mountain ranges. The road being developed on this plateau (approximately 58 square miles in area) ought to touch the rim of the plateau at points where these outstanding scenic views may be procured.

At the overlook point on the south rim of the Plateau and near the place where Land's End Road reaches the Plateau, consideration should be given to the erection of an appropriate shelter for the use of those persons coming from the valley to the Grand Mesa Plateau. This location is shown in photograph No. 308760 (page 61).

Along Land's End Road, as it climbs to the Mesa Plateau, there are two picnic areas, the lower area called "Steamboat Rock" picnic area (see photograph No. 308763, page 24), and the upper area called "The Wild Rose" picnic area. Both of these picnic areas should be most carefully developed and provision should be made to prevent the intrusion of automobiles into these areas as now occurs in Steamboat Rock area (see photograph No. 308763, page 26).

Monarch Pass

This pass provides some marvelous views across the mountain ranges (see photograph No. 308764, page 61), and it seems to me that in this location, as in other locations, on the "divide", some sort of shelter facilities should be provided for those who might wish to stop and enjoy the scenery.

There is a rather interesting camp ground not far from Monarch Pass. At the entrance to this camp ground, and at the entrance to other camp grounds, more adequate signs should be provided, giving information concerning the location of these areas.



Monarch Pass

View taken from the top of Monarch Pass showing ranges of mountains lying in the distance (looking toward the west). It seems very desirable in locations of this character to provide some sort of adequate and appropriate shelter for those who desire to stop and enjoy these wonderful views.



Grand Mesa National Forest - South Rim

View from a point near the South Rim where an overlook shelter should be constructed to provide facilities for those persons who come to the plateau, in which they may be protected against bad weather and enjoy the view.

REGION 4

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION

Wasatch National Forest

This forest is approached over the Alpine Scenic Highway. Photographs Nos. 308765 and 308766 (pages 146 and 147) show the stone pier along the highway which marks the entrance to the forest.

I cannot feel that this type of pier is sufficiently massive and appropriate in texture or located in a way to give the proper composition to this entrance. The seal or insignia on the pier is excellent, the texture of the stone work is unfortunate. The piers might well have been located nearer to the edge of the road. I rather question the advisability in such locations of constructing two piers because the width of the road destroys any proper relationship between them. This entire question is a most important one to which thorough study should be given.

Wasatch National Forest - South Fork Ranger Station - Alpine Scenic Highway

This ranger station is one of the attractive ranger stations where considerable further study should be given to the problem of planting in order to provide the desired naturalistic setting for the buildings. The severity of the surrounding side fence can be softened by some planting of native materials along the border adjacent to the fence.

Wasatch National Forest - Timpooneke Ranger Station

This ranger station shows the normal type of architectural design adopted for such buildings in this Region. The building is very nicely located, just off the main forest road. The designer has correctly oriented the building so that the entrance front faces the mountain.

I recommend very definitely that some further study be given to the entrance feature in front of this building (see photograph No. 308767, page 184) and the introduction of an "island" on which native trees and shrubs might be planted.

Some excellent views could be developed looking towards the mountain ranges if a few of the aspen trees in some locations were removed. I cannot feel that the removal of an occasional tree or a limited number of trees in a group in order to develop an interesting view is objectionable, especially when the removal of such trees does not create an artificial effect. I am also inclined to feel that the general effect of the area surrounding the ranger residence is rather cramped because of the fence protecting this area is not further removed from the residence. When space is available, it seems a mistake is easily made by limiting the area between the residence and the entrance gate as has been done in this development.

Wasatch National Forest - Aspen Grove Picnic Area

Photograph No. 308769 (page 161) shows the type of picnic stove which has been used generally in Region 4 until this year. It is my opinion that this type of stove for picnic areas (although extremely practical in actual use) should be abandoned in favor of the type of picnic stove and fireplace which is used in Region 6. This stove has no qualities of design which blend into the natural surroundings, and it presents the effect of having transplanted a part of the "kitchen range" into the forest area without due justification. On the other hand, I can say in its favor that from the standpoint of practical use in cooking, it is not surpassed by any other stove, although the type of camp and picnic stove used in Region 6 provides all of the practical requirements in an equally satisfactory manner, and at the same time is of a design more appropriate to a forest area.

In this picnic area, as in some other areas, a rather unusual procedure is being adopted in the development of an outdoor theatre. This picnic area is intensively used and the development of this "Theatre of the Pines" in this location is thoroughly justified. (See photograph No. 308770, page 67). Some features of this outdoor theatre development should be given further careful study as follows:

- A. The toilet building back of the theatre and along the side of the main approach walk should be removed to some other location.
- B. Adequate planting should be provided as a background for the stage, and appropriate planting should be provided to separate the orchestra pit from the audience. It also seems to me practical to develop some

planting in the amphitheatre area on the slope in order to give a more natural effect to this amphitheatre.

The general design of the toilet buildings used in this picnic area and in other portions of the Region is excellent. There is objection, however, to the color scheme of these buildings. I feel very definitely that the white trim unduly emphasizes these structures, which should not be conspicuous in the landscape composition. (See photograph No. 308771, page 238).

Wasatch National Forest - Provo River Road

Along this road there is at least two locations in which the mountain stream comes down the slope and flows under the road in a rather inconspicuous and ineffective way.

When conditions justify such a procedure, I recommend that some consideration be given to such locations in order that a naturalistic pool may be created on the up-hill side of the road where the mountain stream or brook may flow into the natural pool and then overflow into a channel under the road. In this manner the pool would make an interesting feature along the road side.

Photographs Nos. 308772 and 308773 (page 152) show a feature designed to mark the entrance to the Wasatch National Forest. It seems to me that this type of feature constructed of wood is not sufficiently permanent to mark a forest entrance. It does not have in it the elements of good design and I think such procedure should be discouraged in favor of a plainer and more substantial type of entrance sign.

In this instance, the Highway Department has erected a highway sign as shown on the right hand side of the picture in a location where it unnecessarily interferes with the pier erected as a part of the entrance feature.



Wasatch National Forest - Aspen Grove Picnic Area

General view of the stage for the proposed outdoor theatre now being constructed in this camp ground and picnic area. Such features in the forest area require considerable planting of native trees, shrubs and vines to frame properly the architectural features.

Uinta National Forest - Hobble Creek Forest Camp

This is an intensely used camp ground where the majority of people come to spend the week-end, and some of them remain for a longer period. It has approximately seventy camp units and accomodates approximately seven people to each camp unit. It is an exceptionally well arranged and well developed camp ground area. Adequate provision has been made for keeping automobiles at a sufficient distance from the camp units. In most cases stones have been used as barriers to define the areas in which automobiles shall park. These barriers could be greatly improved by the introduction of native undergrowth and cover material to relieve the harsh effect of the stone. This camp ground presents the difficulty of preserving and developing adequate ground cover on account of the necessity for conserving water and the lack of adequate water supply. This camp area has facilities for children's recreation (sand box areas, testers and wading pool). It also has an area on which soft-ball may be played and there are a number of interesting recreation trails leading up the mountain side from the camp ground.

The usual triangular sign painted (reminding one of a Y.M.C.A. sign) marks the entrance to this camp ground. I recommend that some consideration be given to the adoption of a more appropriate type of sign for this and other similar camp ground areas.

In the camp units, in addition to the camp stove of the usual design used in this Region (see photograph No. 308769, page 161) there are warming fire pits (approximately 4 feet in outside diameter) and community bon-fire pits (approximately 7 to 8 feet in outside diameter).

Uinta National Forest - Nebo Forest Camp

One of the interesting features of this camp ground is the barbecue pit.

There is an interesting foot bridge across the stream. It is well designed and very appropriate, with the exception of the plank floor. A hewn timber floor could be used to better advantage as a part of the design. These details often go far in creating an appropriate effect.

The small outdoor theatre should be restudied, especially from the standpoint of providing adequate planting of native materials to frame the theatre area and to give it a naturalistic setting.

In this camp ground area there is a very fine turf and ground cover, and adequate water is available with which to maintain this vegetation.

I saw here one of the best illustrations of planting which I have seen in connection with any camp ground. Most excellent reforestation has resulted where Ranger Aaron Christianson planted pines over a considerable area during 1914. This area, however, was not planted with a camp ground in mind, but was experimental reforestation. By a fortunate coincidence the area has now been improved for recreation. As it is today, it demonstrates what could be done by long range planning in developing camp grounds and planting accordingly.

Uinta National Forest - Mirror Lake Area

The entrance of this area is over the Provo River Road from which it seems possible to develop many interesting views and vistas by the intelligent thinning and removal of a few trees at various locations along the road. This work will develop very interesting views towards distant mountains, and in one or two places it is possible to greatly improve the view looking towards a most interesting river and waterfalls.

Mirror Lake is in the shadow of some interesting mountain peaks, of which Bald mountain is one of the most important. The area around this lake presents a number of problems to which study should be given at an early date in order to protect this area from further encroachment which is injuring the forest growth and detracting from the natural landscape composition that should be preserved. A complete re-study should be made with reference to the entrance road as it approaches the lake. (See sketch on page 72).



Uinta National Forest - Lily Lake

Detail view, looking across the edge of Lily Lake, with Bald Mountain in the extreme background. Note the lilies in the foreground.



Uinta National Forest - Provo River Road

Detail of a natural forest cover, not as yet disturbed by any camp or picnic use. Note the patches of red paintbrush and yellow sneezeweed. When camp ground and picnic facilities are developed in such areas a special effort should be made to preserve these bits of forest landscape which are valuable assets.



A.D. Taylor.

Without question, the parking area E (see sketch on page 72) should be kept farther removed from the lake and should be approached only from the side farthest from the lake. This parking area should also be screened with native plant materials which will eventually give the necessary seclusion to the area in which automobiles should be parked.

The special use camp now controlled by the concessionaire ought to be relocated. After inspecting this area to a limited extent, it seems desirable that this special use area with the cabins should be pushed farther around the lake just beyond the present intensively used portion of the camp. I question very much the advisability at this time of moving this entire camp layout to the far side of the lake across from the point shown on the photograph No. 308778 (page 74).

At the present time automobiles and camps are allowed in the portion of the area adjacent to the lake, in which no automobiles or camps should be permitted. (See photographs Nos. 308778 and 308779 (page 74). These distracting elements are most objectionable, especially to one who appreciates nature and who has travelled many miles over a forest road in order to reach a spot as beautiful as Mirror Lake, only to find automobiles and camps have taken possession of important portions of the shore line.

On the area A (see sketch on page 72) across the lake from the point shown in photograph No. 308778 (page 74), there might well be developed some special use area with private summer camps kept well back from the shore.

Some further consideration should be given to the proper location of the store building in connection with this lake area and also to



Uinta National Forest - Mirror Lake Forest Camp

General view taken from the entrance road and looking across the point of land extending into the lake. Note the interesting mountain peaks in the background. The use of this point of land for automobile traffic and for camp sites should be discontinued because of its natural scenic value.



Uinta National Forest - Mirror Lake

General view looking over one of the camp units, which is placed in an unfortunate location because it interferes with the scenic view across the lake. It seems important that a re-study should be made regarding the proper location of camp units along the shore of this lake, in order not to intrude unnecessarily upon its natural beauty.

the location of the proposed soft-ball diamond and other recreation facilities.

The ranger station located at Mirror Lake is an excellent one, with the exception that there has been practically no planting of native material around the buildings. This planting problem should be carefully studied.

Along the Provo River Road an artificial water area has been created by the construction of an earth dam (see photograph No. 308781, page 76), which is a very definite scar on the forest landscape. In general no earth dam should be constructed in any of the forest areas unless the design is most carefully studied so that the alignment of the dam and its general design will become a part of the natural landscape. The unattractive condition created by this earth dam should be corrected.



Uinta National Forest - along Provo River Road

General view showing an earth dam of a type of construction which seriously detracts from the otherwise attractive and natural forest picture. Earth dams in such locations should be most carefully designed in order not to present a hard and unattractive note in an otherwise beautiful landscape.



Cache National Forest - Spring Hollow Forest Camp and Logan Canyon

An interesting boat dock, made of logs and constructed parallel with the shore line. This type of dock is most appropriate and entirely satisfactory in this location, and could be used to excellent advantage in other locations.



Cache National Forest - Logan Canyon

General view of the lake along the side of the highway, near the entrance to Spring Hollow Forest Camp. It is most desirable that the area between the highway and the margin of this artificial lake be appropriately planted with trees and shrubs to present an attractive and natural shore line.

Cache National Forest - Logan Canyon (Spring Hollow Forest Camp)

This camp ground is a most interesting area bordering an artificial lake which separates the camp ground from the main forest highway through Logan Canyon. One of the extremely interesting features here is the informal pier (see photograph 308783, page 77), to which the row boats are attached.

One of the most important problems in connection with this camp ground area is the development of adequate planting of native materials on the embankment between artificial lake and the forest highway (see photograph No. 308784, page 77). Careful study should be devoted to this planting problem.

Cache National Forest - City Park Camp Ground (otherwise known as Guinivah Forest Camp)

This camp ground is a rather intensively used area located in Logan Canyon. One of the interesting features of this area is the proposed amphitheatre which is now under construction (see photographs Nos. 308785 and 308786, page 79).

In designing and developing an amphitheatre in these forest areas, very careful consideration should be given to the problem of adapting the architectural design to the natural forest setting. In this instance, it seems most desirable that the wall across the back of the stage have a more informal profile than that intended by the original drawings.

Photograph No. 308786 (page 79) shows the detailed texture of the stone work in the wall across the front of the stage. Stone work of this kind ought to be laid in horizontal units which give a more stable and restful appearance.



Cache National Forest - City Park Forest Camp in Logan Canyon

View from rear of amphitheatre looking towards the stage now under construction by CCC labor. A recommendation is made that the height of wall be increased at the sides of the back of the stage, and the circular arch in the middle of the back of the stage be omitted. An informal horizontal line should exist at the top of the stage work across the back of the stage.



Cache National Forest - City Park Forest Camp in Logan Canyon

Detail view showing the texture of the stone work now constructed across the front of the stage. This stone work could be greatly improved by endeavoring to secure a "horizontal feeling" in this stone texture, through a careful selection and placing of the stones. For a general view, see photograph No. 308785 above.

The men engaged on this activity are doing a most excellent piece of construction and should be complimented for the conscientious manner in which this feature and other similar work in this particular area is being done.

In connection with the gravel paths, it seems advisable to add to the surface a little clay or some other material which will help to bind the loose gravel.

Photograph No. 308789 (page 239) shows a rather well designed and appropriate fountain feature with a "bubbler" at the top and a faucet on the side.

Across the stream in this camp ground there is a very interesting bridge, the railings on which are most appropriate. I would suggest that in bridges of this character, some effort be made to procure a hewn timber effect on the floor rather than the plank effect which is on this bridge. (See photograph No. 308787, page 196).

Cache National Forest - Logan Canyon Entrance

Photograph No. 308788 (page 148) shows the location where it is proposed to erect some feature marking the entrance into the Cache Forest. The question of the appropriate type of treatment for these entrance features to the National Forest areas is discussed in another part of this report under "National Forest Entrances".

Targhee National Forest and Gallatin National Forest

(Boundary line between forest areas, on West Yellowstone Road, Route No. 191).

At this point on West Yellowstone Road it is necessary to provide the public with information on three points as follows:

- A. Dividing line between the States of Idaho and Montana
- B. Dividing line between the Targhee National Forest and the Gallatin National Forest
- C. The "divide"

It is very important that an appropriate marker be designed and erected at this point in order to convey the needed information to the public. The signs at the present time are entirely inadequate (see photograph No. 308795, page 150), and this problem is being studied.

Because of the fact that automobilists on this fine stretch of highway pass this point at rapid speed and have no particular reason for doing otherwise, the type of sign should be simple and easily legible at a distance. I am suggesting that studies be made for a simple over-size "gibbet" sign, to be located on the right hand side of the road (as seen in photograph No. 308795, page 150). I doubt very much the advisability of erecting two piers, one on either side of the road.



Targhee National Forest - Big Spring Forest Camp

Detail view of a most interesting and simple log cabin, which unfortunately is located in a very attractive open area. Such cabins should be located among the trees in attractive surroundings.



Deschutes National Forest - Crescent Lake

Detail view of a most excellently designed log cabin with an adequate stone masonry foundation. There is need of planting around the base of this structure.

Targhee National Forest - Big Spring Forest Camp

One of the most interesting features in this camp ground area is the conservation of fish. It is possible for the tourist to stand on the bridge and see thousands of mountain trout eat the bread crumbs which may be thrown into the water.

Around the open areas at this camp ground site, there are some interesting log camps or cabins which have a very uninteresting setting (see photograph No. 308796, page 82).

At the proper time, study should be devoted to this area in order to develop a grouping of these cottages that will give them a more interesting background of foilage.

Targhee National Forest - Flat Rock Forest Camp

The sign which now marks the entrance to this camp ground should be raised approximately one foot so that the distance between the bottom member of the sign and the surface of the ground is approximately twenty inches.

Mr. Partridge has made a very interesting and logical study for the entrance to this camp ground from the main highway.

Targhee National Forest - Flat Rock Forest Camp

(Targhee Row of Summer Homes)

This interesting group of log cabins in the Special Use Area borders the river. Unfortunately someone has started a precedent of painting the ends of the logs on the different cabins, various colors. The color scheme detracts very much from the forest atmosphere which should be preserved. Special use permits should be properly drawn and enforced by the Forest Service, giving the Regional Forester's Office control over such details.

In any similar development, the cottages should have been set at least 20 to 25 feet farther back from the edge of the river, and in this instance the access road could have been constructed that much farther up the slope.

Targhee National Forest - Buffalo Forest Camp

These camp grounds developed in a fine stand of lodge pole pine and are most attractive. They are well arranged and the circulation of traffic is so controlled that the natural forest cover of vegetation is well preserved. (See photographs Nos. 308797 and 308798, pages 161 and 210). The only objectionable feature is the type of stove which continues to be used throughout this region. The camp units are approximately 75 to 100 feet apart (see photograph No. 308798, page 210) and are well arranged from the standpoint of use. (See photograph No. 308799, page 163). In fact, this camp ground is an excellent example of a most practical and attractive area.

One of the most interesting features here is the community camp-fire area which is shown in photograph No. 308801 (page 85). I think that the seats could be somewhat more comfortable. The conception, however, is excellent.



Targhee National Forest - Buffalo Forest Camp

General view of a community camp fire area. Note the log seats provided for those who gather in this area, and the location of the large campfire-pit (approximately 8 or 9 feet in diameter) on the right side of the photograph.

Targhee National Forest - Big Falls and Lower Falls on Snake River

Big Falls (photograph No. 308802, page 87), is one of the outstanding water features in the National Forest Areas. It is unfortunate that the adjacent land, and especially the area from which the best view may be obtained, is privately owned.

The Government should not only improve the forest road which gives access to the point from which the falls may be seen, but it should make some arrangement by lease or otherwise to control the area which will be used by the public in enjoying the scenic beauty of this water fall.

The power company seems to own a part of the land on which the entrance road is located. This road is also extremely rough and dusty. All of these conditions ought to be corrected in order to make this area readily accessible and convenient.

The Lower Falls is generally viewed from Grandview Point and presents the effect shown in photograph No. 308804, (page 89) as seen from this point.

An excellent road leads from the main highway to Grandview Point and their intersection is definitely marked by the large sign shown in photograph No. 308803 (page 221). It is extremely important that more consideration be given to the landscape setting for these attractive signs. Much of the otherwise interesting quality of the sign is entirely lost because the triangular area in which the sign is located is not properly top soiled and planted with forest ground cover. There is also a danger of having these signs too low, especially when the ground cover (approximately from 12 inches to 2 feet in height) is planted around the base of the sign.

At the Grandview overlook some further study should be given to the detail design of the area. The rock barrier along the side of the road,



Targhee National Forest
Big Falls on Snake River

Detail view of Big Falls, - one of the outstanding scenic water features in the National Forest Areas. Unfortunately, that portion of land adjacent to the falls, and from which the best view may be obtained, is privately owned by the Utah Power Company. (Height of falls is approximately 110 feet). This area of privately owned land ought to be controlled by the Government for the use of the public.

opposite the large Douglas fir seen in the right hand side of photograph No. 308804 (page 89), should be removed and a place should be provided within the turn on which to park automobiles.

Looking from Grandview Point towards the Falls (see photograph No. 308804, page 89) one will note an interesting plateau covered with a growth of pine. This is a logical area to be developed as a camp site and picnic area. One of the immediate handicaps is the lack of water supply on this area.

Targhee National Forest - Entrance to Forest on West Yellowstone Highway

Photograph No. 308805 (page 151) shows the existing conditions at the point which marks the entrance to the Targhee National Forest on Route No. 191. Some very careful study will be required in order to develop an appropriate entrance feature for this location, especially because of the steep slope on the lower side of the road.

Targhee National Forest - Warm River Forest Camp

This is really a picnic area of approximately three acres, lying between the railroad and Warm River. On some week days, it is reported that as many as 100 automobiles occupy this area, and on Sundays it is occupied by as many as 1,000 to 1,200 people. In spite of its intensive use, the area is ideal for picnic purposes.

The natural ground cover is well preserved in some parts, (see photograph No. 308808, page 89) and in other parts it is exceedingly worn.

The shelter building in this area is appropriate and well designed. There is necessity for considerable additional planting to provide an adequate screen for the toilet building which is located in a conspicuous place.



Targhee National Forest - Lower Falls on Snake River

General view of "Lower Falls" as seen from Grandview Point. Note the shelf of land above the falls being developed as a camp site and picnic area. Mr. Patridge has made an excellent sketch for the treatment of the Grandview Point overlook area.



Targhee National Forest - Warm River Forest Camp

A general view showing a portion of this camp acre adjacent to the river. An effort should be made in such camp ground areas to avoid intensive use to the extent of entirely destroying the cover of turf.

A plan is now being prepared for the development of an additional recreation area on the far side of the road.

Here the drinking fountain (see photograph No. 308807, page 231) is very well designed and very appropriate for this area, although I should prefer to see a more informal treatment around the top of the structure.

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Mount Hood National Forest - Main Entrance Feature

This entrance feature is the best one I have seen during this inspection trip, but there is something lacking in the composition. It is my feeling that the entrance pier is somewhat too small and not in full scale with the setting. I also think that it would be well to use ~~one pier~~ instead of ~~two~~, when the piers are so far apart because of the excessive width of the highway. It is necessary that some planting be put around the base of the pier on the right side of the highway. Same should also be done to form a background for the pier. The sign is at least 12 inches too low. (see photographs Nos. 308809 and 308813, pages 153 and 154).

Mount Hood National Forest - Zigzag Ranger Station

This is the best ranger station layout which I have seen with the exception of the Clackamas Lake Station. (see photograph No. 308818, page 183). It seems to me that around the office and service buildings of this station there has been a tendency to use too much material that is not of a native type. I suggest that more trees be used around the service buildings to give them a proper setting.

Mount Hood National Forest - Camp Creek Forest Camp

This forest camp is an excellent illustration of an interesting forest camp ground. It is well conceived, excellently developed, and has a very fine atmosphere, perhaps in large part because of the natural setting of large tree growth, which is a fine asset to any camp area.

The small bath house (see photograph No. 308810, page 238) is excellently designed and well constructed, with the exception that it lacks planting of native materials around the foundations of the building.

The toilet buildings are shingled in much the same manner as is the bath house and are very appropriate.

The roads are laid out to follow the natural lines of least resistance through the forest area and are constructed with a minimum amount of grading and clearing.

In this forest camp area there is an unusual feature in the form of a "warming fire" (see photograph No. 308811, page 211) which is used in connection with the pool where the temperature of the water is rather consistently below 60°. Note the very attractive types of log seats which have been designed and constructed around the "warming fire".

Mount Hood National Forest - Summit Forest Guard Station

This ranger station, occupied only during the summer months, is located near the Summit of the Mount Hood area. The building is excellently designed and well located. Photograph No. 308816 (page 183) shows the need for considerable additional planting of native materials in order to give this building a proper setting and subdue the harsh effect of the overabundance of stone used to border the driveways and parking areas. Much of this stone might well be removed and many of the larger stones should be sunk into the ground at least one-third of their height.

The interesting sign (see photograph No. 308817, page 225) which marks the entrance to this Guard Station is unfortunately too low and surrounded with too many stones. This sign should have been kept at least 15 inches higher, and some grading should have been done around its base. Many of the stones should be removed and the area planted with a natural forest cover to give the sign a natural setting.

Mount Hood National Forest - Clackamas Lake Ranger Station

This is another of the well developed ranger stations. The registration or information booth, shown in photograph No. 308815 (page 193), is well located. The area adjacent to this building, and especially in front of the building could have been improved if a different location had been adopted for the flag pole and drinking fountain, which at the present time are crowded in a limited area and on definite axis with the steps and the entrance to the booth.

The retaining wall is of excellent texture. I suggest that in any future wall of this kind, a slight "batter" be given to the wall in order to produce a more informal effect.

The most important work to be done at this station is in connection with planting. It is my understanding that this problem is now being studied. There should be a considerable quantity of native plant materials used in various areas in connection with the structures, and I think it is possible to preserve the practical use of some of the areas around the service buildings and yet create areas next to the buildings where plantings may be made. In the woodland areas from which the natural ground-cover vegetation was removed when the buildings were constructed, there should be a reestablishment of the original type of ground cover in order to produce a more natural forest effect than now exists where the area under the trees has been cleared and seeded. A small amount of planting at the base of the retaining wall and back of the catch-basin should be developed to soften the effect of this wall. (see photograph No. 308818, page 183).

Mount Hood National Forest - Breitenbush-Hot Springs Road

The work to date on this road has been little more than clearing a minimum right-of-way and making a passable dirt road. There remains a quantity of work to be done in clearing up along the sides, grading some of the slopes, and removing stones and logs which clutter the edge of the road.

Willamette National Forest - Breitenbush-Hot Springs Road

Photograph No.308821 (page144) shows the point at which one leaves the Mount Hood National Forest and enters the Willamette National Forest. At such locations, where one crosses the boundary line from one forest to another, it does not seem desirable to have a strong entrance feature. The feature in this instance which consists of a white board on a gray painted post does not seem adequate or appropriate. A more rustic sign should be adopted. Such problems should be given further careful study. A more rustic sign should be adopted.

Willamette National Forest - "Cascade Resort" on McKenzie Highway

Occasionally, in travelling on the forest highways, one finds on privately owned lands various types of improvements, including resorts, over the design and development of which the Government apparently has no control. Inasmuch as these areas are sometimes not properly designed and developed, it seems most advisable that the Forest Service give some study to a method of procedure whereby the beauty of the forest highway is not injured by these unsightly improvements. See photograph No. 308824, page 97).

Willamette National Forest - McKenzie Bridge Forest Camp

This is the best arranged and most completely equipped camp ground which I have seen in the National Forest Areas. It is well planned. The camp units are well arranged and separated to the required extent from each other. The structures are carefully designed and the entire atmosphere of the area is excellent.



Willamette National Forest - Cascade Resort on McKenzie Highway

Restrictions should be such that private resorts of such an unattractive appearance cannot be developed on an otherwise beautiful forest highway. There should be adequate restrictions to control the development of all areas adjacent to these highways.

I suggest that the area around the base of the sign marking the entrance to this camp ground area be planted with native forest ground cover.

Further study should be given to the details of design concerning the barriers used to define the parking area. It seems to me that the use of timber posts or logs would be preferable to the rather free use of stones.

Photographs Nos. 308825, 308826 and 308831 (pages 194 and 99.) show some of the interesting features which are to be seen in this excellent camp ground.

The question has been raised as to the propriety of introducing into this camp ground area a children's play spot. (see photograph No. 308826, page 99.) I personally feel that there are instances such as in this camp ground area where some provision must be made for the recreation activities of the smaller children.

Willamette National Forest - McKenzie Pass

At the top of the divide on McKenzie Pass and around the Belknap crater, there is a very extensive area of lava covering approximately 72 square miles. (See photograph No. 308833, page 100.) At the high point of this lava area (see photograph No. 308834, page 100.) a combined shelter and overlook feature is being constructed. Because of the high winds and unfavorable atmospheric conditions, it seems very desirable that some feature be erected in this location.

It is a dominating feature and should be most carefully studied to fit into the surrounding area. I question the advisability, after an inspection of this feature, of proceeding with its construction until a



Willamette National Forest - McKenzie Bridge Forest Camp

General view of playground which has been established for children's recreation in a rather large and extensively used camp ground. Such features are most appropriate in this type of camp ground, and I feel their introduction into parts of some forest areas is entirely justified because of the useful purpose which they serve.



Willamette National Forest
McKenzie Bridge Forest Camp

Detail view of the swings with poles used instead of ropes for suspending it. Note the interesting construction of the seats.



Willamette National Forest - McKenzie Pass

General view of the proposed lava masonry shelter and overlook which is now under construction at the top of the pile of lava rock. Further study should be given to the details of this structure before proceeding with its completion.



Willamette National Forest - McKenzie Pass

View looking from the top of the divide on McKenzie Pass, showing the extensive area with the crater of Mount Belknap in the right background.

further revised study is made of the proposed feature which would seem to best meet the requirements of this location. There is no question that this feature should be constructed of the igneous rock. Because of its extremely important location, it would be very unfortunate not to erect a structure which is the result of a most thorough and careful study.

Deschutes National Forest - Metolius River Forest Camp

In this camp ground, which is unusually well maintained by the attendant, there is an interesting community building or shelter in which there are picnic stoves and fireplaces. (see photograph No. 308835, page 191).

Photograph No. 308836 (page 204), shows the combination fireplace and camp oven used in this area. Note in this photograph the cupboards, which should be eliminated.

An effort has been made to improve the old existing toilet buildings by covering the sides with slabs and shingling the roofs. Unfortunately, this work was not carried to completion, in that the entrance front (luckily away from the highway) (see photograph No. 308837, page 237), was not covered with slabs. This part of the work should be completed. The paths leading to one or two of these toilet buildings were not well graded and do not make the buildings easily accessible. I think that the buildings stand out somewhat too prominently in the general camp area.

Deschutes National Forest - Entrance to Forest Area

Photograph No. 308838 (page 148), shows the point at which the boundary line crosses the highway and one enters the National Forest area. This location provides an excellent opportunity to develop an appropriate entrance feature with a frame of large trees on either side.

Deschutes National Forest - Crescent Lake Ranger Station

There may be locations where the lack of adequate planting around the base of buildings may be excusable because of the difficulty of doing the necessary planting. In this semi-arid section where the annual rain fall approximates only 10 inches, planting is difficult to establish and, therefore, some effort should be made to provide a limited amount of growth around the base of these buildings.

Deschutes National Forest - Crescent Lake

The lodge at Crescent Lake is operated by a concessionaire who also has a number of cabins to rent.

Photograph No. 308813 (page 154) shows a typical cabin in the more modern group in connection with this lodge. Because of the necessity for economizing on help, the gas station pump is located immediately next to one of the main entrance doors. It is preferable that the gas station be in another location. On the other hand, the conditions under which this lodge is operated at the present time justify the present plan. I suggest that this pump be painted a neutral color to harmonize with the wall of the main building.

It is very important that the main entrance area to the Crescent Lake resort area be completely restudied in order to create a more orderly entrance feature.

An effort should be made to encourage a greater spacing between any future cabins. Those already erected are too close together. (Approximately 10 to 15 feet).

Some study should be devoted to the requirements for an adequate and properly located parking space.

Unfortunately, this lake is not attractive during the entire season because there is a fluctuation (from 10 to 15 feet) in the water level at different periods on account of the use of water for irrigation purposes.

Deschutes National Forest - Diamond Lake Area

Diamond Lake is one of the most interesting and intensively used camp ground and picnic areas. The main lodge is operated under a private concession. There is an unfortunate arrangement of the individual camps in the old group, where the camps are too close together and not well designed.

The new cabins which are being constructed by the concessionaire (see photograph No. 308841, page 176), are unusually well designed. More study should be given to the problem of establishing a proper floor grade for these buildings and constructing a desirable stone masonry foundation.

Some very important landscape problems require further study in connection with the development of the area around this lake. The most important step is to procure a master plan of the entire area. On that plan, there should be shown a proper system of roads which will not interfere with the camp ground along the shore of the lake, and which will give proper access to the Special Use private camp ground area on the far side of the lake.

The statement was made during my inspection of the Diamond Lake area that a golf course is contemplated. From my analysis of this problem to date, I am satisfied that a golf course should not be developed in connection with this general Diamond Lake Recreation Area. Before any final decision is reached concerning the development of the proposed golf course, I should prefer to see a definite report on this project, giving a complete analysis of the reasons for and against the introduction of such a feature into this part of the forest area, and also an analysis of the approximate costs involved in the construction, and the revenue to be procured from its use.

In the Special Use Area, there are some excellently designed cabins (see photograph No. 308846, page 173). It is quite evident that the Forest Service should exercise a more direct control over the development and maintenance of such Special Use Areas in order to avoid cabins that are not properly located, structures that are not well and appropriately designed, and individual sites which are not properly maintained.

It is also very important that at some convenient time in the near future a rather detailed study be made on the basis of which the area around the hotel should continue to be developed.

As yet no camp or picnic stoves have been adopted for the Diamond Lake area. I hope that none will be adopted until a definite conclusion has been reached, as the result of further study by the Forest Service, concerning the type of camp stove which is most fitting and most efficient for use in these camp areas.

When opportunity offers, a detailed survey should be made showing the existing conditions in the vicinity of the main lodge. This typical map should include the area occupied by the cabins and the entire entrance area. On the basis of this information, a revised study should be completed, in accordance with which the future development of this part of the resort area should be constructed.

It is highly desirable, before any more cabins or camp structures are erected for rent by the concessionaire, that a study be available on the basis of which the specific locations for such buildings will be shown.

Siuslaw National Forest - Siltcoos Outlet Forest Camp

The sign marking the entrance to the Siltcoos Outlet Forest Camp (see photograph No. 308847, page 221) is excellently done, with the exception that it is set at least 12 to 18 inches too low. The triangular area on which this sign is erected should, by all means, be planted with a forest cover of native low material in order to relieve the harsh and barren effect. It is my understanding that planting plans, which will accomplish this result are in preparation.

The sandy slope on the far side of the road should be regraded and planted with Holland grass in order to protect the bank against erosion and to develop an attractive green effect.

The development of the Siltcoos Outlet Forest Camp area shows the result of some rather careful study. It is a very attractive and practical camp area with well designed features, appropriately located.

The recreation trail (see photograph No. 308853, page 107), is a most excellent development. It is of sufficient width to allow two people to walk abreast and it follows in a natural way the contour of the general area.

The community shelter is excellently designed. I recommend, however, that some further study be given to the area immediately surrounding the base of this shelter in order to create a more natural effect with the planting of native materials. The planting effect is now rather stilted and does not provide the attractive setting that might otherwise be had. (see photograph No. 308849, page 191).

The information booth is excellently designed. There is need of some study in connection with the planting which should be placed around this building to give it a more natural setting. (See photograph No. 308850, page 193).

This camp has one of the most interesting types of combination fireplace and picnic stove which I have seen in any of the forest areas on this trip. Photograph No. 308851 (page 208) shows this feature when used as a fireplace, and photograph No. 308852 (page 208) shows it in use as a stove. This feature should be studied in connection with the type of picnic oven which is in use at the Fall Creek Forest Camp in the Olympic National Forest, (see photograph No. 308873, page 206). The opening in



Siuslaw National Forest - Siltcoos Outlet Forest Camp

Detail view of a forest trail leading to the beach through an interesting thicket. The slope of the up-hill side of such trails should be made as gradual as is practicable and yet not unnecessarily disturb or injure the existing growth. This trail is ideal in that it is of adequate width and excellently fitted to the existing topography. (Width of such trails to be no less than 4 feet).



Siuslaw National Forest - Siltcoos Outlet Forest Camp

Detail photograph of sandy slope recently planted with bunches of Holland grass, to prevent erosion and to create an attractive effect.



Siuslaw National Forest - near Siltcoos Outlet Forest Camp

A well developed stand of Holland grass, showing the protection and the effect which is produced when this grass matures.

the chimney should be smaller and there ought to be a damper to control the draft. The height of the top of the plate should also be approximately 20 inches.

In the Siltcoos Forest Camp area, some further study should be given to the method of disposing of garbage and also to the location and design of the toilet buildings. In this area, the toilet buildings are unduly hidden and not as easily accessible as they might otherwise be. These buildings, made of boards and painted gray, ought to be more in keeping with the other features in this camp area and the sides might well be covered with "shakes," and the roof shingled. There is an excellent forest cover of vegetation in this camp ground, much of which has been planted with excellent results. (The cover consists of salal, coast huckleberry, rhododendron, ferns and arctostaphylos).

Siuslaw National Forest - Cape Perpetua Forest Camp and Overlook

This area is one of the outstanding features to be found in the National Forests, inasmuch as the forest area at this location includes a stretch of beautiful ocean frontage. The high area on the point, commanding a wonderful view of the ocean shore in both directions, should be further developed with camp and picnic facilities. Some further study should be given to the opening of vistas and to the treatment along the sides of the forest road which leads to this overlook area.

Some fine recreation trails, of an unusual character, have been developed along the shore area, and provision should be made for their adequate maintenance.

Columbia National Forest - Clear Fork Forest Camp

This camp-ground is in a unique location along the Clear Fork River and among the large western red cedars. (see photograph No. 308866, page 111).

The community kitchen building (see photograph No. 308865, page 192) is an excellently designed and well located structure.

The camp stoves could be very greatly improved. (see photograph No. 308867, page 204). A rather unique procedure has been adopted in procuring a proper color effect in the stone work used in these camp stoves. The color of the only available stone is a very light gray, and someone has produced a very interesting, natural effect by applying a coat of brown paint to the stones, which tones the color of the stone work into the colors on the trunks of the surrounding large cedars, thus making the stones inconspicuous.

In this camp area, there is another most interesting feature in the form of an artificial spring. Water has been brought into this camp ground through a pipe and the outlet has been taken into an artificially constructed spring, which produces a very natural effect.

Some excellent work has been done in this area in sloping the banks of the entrance road so that the forest cover can more easily re-establish itself.

If at any time, this camp area should be used by trailers, then additional provision should be made to adequately meet the requirements imposed by them.



Columbia National Forest - Clear Fork Forest Camp

Detail photographs of large western red cedars (approximately 8 ft. - 10 ft. in diameter) among which this camp is developed.



Olympic National Forest - July Creek Forest Camp

Detail view of the portion of the camp ground showing the type of large hemlocks among which this camp is developed.

Olympic National Forest - July Creek Forest Camp

This camp ground is a most unusual area, bordering the shores of Lake Quinault. It is among the very large hemlock trees where it is possible to accomplish some rather unusual effects. (see photograph No. 308871, page 111). It is possible in this area, because of the large timber, to construct the tops of picnic tables in one large section (see photograph No. 308872, page 165). The fireplace being developed in this camp ground should be further studied, especially the stone work.

I recommend that the proposed section of road in this camp area, leading directly toward the point, be omitted, because it intrudes unnecessarily into an otherwise beautiful forest feature that should not be marred by road. The great problem in this camp ground is to determine the proper location in which the road through the camp area should be placed and the locations for the spurs which will provide for the parking of individual automobiles.

Another of the very important problems in the development of this camp ground pertains to the opening of vistas looking across the lake to the mountain peaks. There are a number of opportunities to make decided improvements in this camp ground by the proper development of these vistas. (see photograph No. 308872, page 165).

Olympic National Forest - Fall Creek Forest Camp

This area is also an unusually well developed camp ground in a beautiful natural setting. One of the most interesting features is the combination stove and fireplace (see photographs No. 308873 and 308874, Page 206). The stone work in this stove should be considered more carefully. It is not well done. A rather unique feature has been introduced into the design for the iron plate on the top of the stove. The top,

made of 3/8 inch boiler plate placed upon 3/4 inch iron rods, has been split in the middle on the long axis of the fire box and then welded to these rods. The rods are then placed with one end firmly set in the solid masonry and the other end set in a short section of pipe which allows a movement of the rod when the plate expands and contracts during the use of the camp stove. This feature should be considered seriously for other areas.

Olympic National Forest - The Hotel Quinault

This Special Use Area is ideal for the purpose of which it is intended. The Hotel is unusually well designed and the setting is well planned. There is not as much use of native plant materials as there should be in a location of this kind. Inasmuch as this hotel is surrounded by an improved area, the failure to reserve an ideal forest atmosphere in the surroundings of this building can be overlooked. (see photographs No. 308877 and 308878, page 114).

Olympic National Forest - Quinault Ranger Station

This ranger station (see photograph No. 308881, page 118) is located near the Hotel Quinault. I am very much in sympathy with the suggested procedure of removing from this area all of the buildings, with the exception of the ranger's residence, and placing these service buildings in a limited area on the opposite side of the street. A definite plan should then be studied for the development of the area in connection with the ranger station residence, and also in connection with the relocated buildings.



Olympic National Forest - Lake Quinault

General view showing the lake and the view of the mountains as seen from the hotel at Lake Quinault. This is operated by a private concessionaire.



Olympic National Forest - Hotel at Lake Quinault

Detail view of lake front of the Lake Quinault Hotel. This is a most attractive type of structure admirably adapted to its use. One of the dangers in the development of areas surrounding such structures lies in the departure from the use of native materials for a major portion of the planting.

REGION 1

NORTHERN REGION

Kanikau National Forest - Main Entrance to Forest Area

Photograph No. 308882 (page 145), shows the existing sign of smooth white pine boards) marking the entrance to this National Forest on the Priest River Road. This sign is not appropriate and is entirely inadequate.

Inasmuch as a considerable portion of this area (approximately 80 per cent, over a length of approximately four miles) is privately owned and much of it is burned over, the question is naturally raised regarding the appropriateness of placing an important entrance feature in this location. This question should be given serious study from the point of view of deciding upon an appropriate feature to mark entrances in such locations, and under conditions where so much of the land beyond the entrance sign is privately owned.

In some areas along this road, it seems to me that the original clearing of the forest in order to provide for the construction of the road and its future maintenance, has been unnecessarily wide. One of the reasons advanced for this abnormal width of clearing is to get more light and sunshine in order to keep the road area dry. This abnormal width of clearing detracts from the intimate forest atmosphere of the road, and it seems to me that some other method of procedure (preferably through proper grading of the road during construction) could be adopted in order to solve this phase of the problem.

Kaniksu National Forest - Falls Ranger Station

This ranger station is located along the west branch of the Priest River Road. It is one of the older ranger stations, developed about 1911 (see photograph No. 308883, page 118). It needs a new boundary fence and it is very much in need of a modified and appropriate entrance feature. I recommend very strongly that further study be given to the important problem of appropriately planting this ranger station area to provide a more attractive setting for the buildings.

Kaniksu National Forest - Priest Lake Area

The forest area along the shore of this lake offers one of the best opportunities which I have seen for the development of a special use area, consisting of summer camps.

Some excellent work is being done under difficult conditions of topography, in developing the forest roads to provide access to these camp areas. The camp structures are in the majority of instances located well back from the shore line, so that they do not intrude into the landscape effect, looking toward the shore from the lake.

The design, construction and maintenance of these summer camps is another evidence of the advisability of adoption by the Forest Service of some definite regulations which will give to the Regional Offices the desired control over these Special Use Areas. There is a fine opportunity along this shore line to develop a recreation trail which will be an invaluable asset to those who visit these camps and the public camp ground and picnic area.

In at least two locations, the main forest road follows close to the shore line. Much further study should be devoted to the procedure of opening views by the removal of individual trees and groups of trees immediately adjacent to the edge of the lake, in order to give the road in these sections more intimate relationship to the water area.



Kaniksu National Forest - Falls Ranger Station

General view of the Falls Ranger Station constructed about 1911. There is need of a new fence across the front of this property, a new and more appropriate entrance feature, and some planting of trees and shrubs to create a proper landscape composition in this area.



Olympic National Forest - Quinault Ranger Station

General view of Quinault Ranger Station showing some of the buildings now in this group. The advisability of moving some of these buildings to a location on the opposite side of the street is now under consideration. Some consideration should be given to the problem of planting in connection with this ranger station.

Some further study should be devoted to the one important overlook point which commands very fine views of the Priest Lake area and the distant mountains. The present arrangement of stones and logs does not seem to be a happy solution. I think it is possible to procure a much better solution of this problem through a further landscape study of this specific area. The question of appropriate planting should also not be overlooked.

There are many places along the main forest road where further thinning and clearing could be done in order to open vistas and to make a proper setting for the road. This work is in progress.

There has been some question raised concerning the alinement of this road. So far as I can see, I think, for the purpose for which this road has been developed (namely, to give access to the Special Use Areas, and to the public camp ground), it is very well designed. At no time, should it be a road inviting high speed traffic.

In connection with the summer camps, there are many boat docks (small and large) for row boats and motor boats along this side of the lake. These docks are of many types. I am satisfied that the Forest Service should devote some rather intensive study to the question of developing a satisfactory dock, adapted for:

- A. Individual small boats
- B. Groups of small boats
- C. Larger motor boats

These boat docks should not be too conspicuous and they should have a very definite informal and rustic character. However, they should meet all of the requirements for practical use. An important part of this problem concerns the boat docks for the larger motor boats which must have

sufficiently deep water in which to navigate safely and also some protection against the elements during rough weather.

A very comprehensive land-use-plan has been developed for the entire west shore of Priest Lake. This plan indicates very clearly the areas for the following uses:

- A. Administration
- B. Scenic strips
- C. Natural Parks, etc.
- D. Public uses - (Camp grounds, picnic grounds)
- E. Commercial use
- F. Semi-public organizations and municipal uses
- G. Private organizations and club sites
- H. Special Use residences and summer homes

This plan is an excellent illustration of the procedure which ought to be followed in determining the proper land use of these important areas.

Coeur d' Alene National Forest - Mullan Monument

This monument and the historical tree, located along the Yellowstone Trail (Route #10) are important features to which further study should be given.

The monument, as shown in photograph No. 308888, (page 122), is placed in a conspicuous location. It is not provided with an adequate setting. The area immediately around the base of the monument, in fine crushed stone, should be planted with forest ground cover and appropriate vines grown on the concrete base of the monument.

This monument is in a location where there is much high speed traffic, and the majority of tourists are "upon" it and passing before

they realize anything of its significance. It seems most desirable that appropriate descriptive signs be placed along the highway, approximately 500 to 1000 feet on either side of the monument, in order that automobile travelers may be advised of this historic spot and make the necessary preparations to slow down and see the monument and the historic tree.



Coeur d'Alene National Forest
Mullan Monument on Yellowstone Highway
(#10)

Detail photograph showing existing conditions around the base of this monument. Monuments of this character should be in a more natural setting, which in this instance, can be created by planting a ground cover on the area around the base of the monument, by removing the unnecessary stones across the front of the area, and by planting a few vines at the base of the monument to partially cover the concrete work.

The large historic "Millan Tree" is now surrounded by a high iron fence, and the adjacent ground cover is well worn. A study should be made for the improvement of this area so that the roots of this tree would be further protected, preferably by constructing a low outer fence, surrounding an area around the tree to be replanted with forest vegetation.

Some further study should also be given to the protection of the existing spring, which in its present condition is not attractive and is somewhat unsanitary.

Coeur d' Alene National Forest - Kingston Ranger Station (New Site)

This property is being developed as a new ranger station on which is located an administration building, a garage, the ranger's residence, and a service building. (See accompanying drawings, page 125).

The first floor grade of the ranger's residence should have been set at least 24 inches lower (see photograph No. 308889, page 124) and the building ought to have been located somewhat further back on the slope (see page 125), in order to have taken the maximum advantage of the possibilities for the development of this area. I am making this observation only because of the bearing which it may have upon further studies for other ranger station sites.

There is an important grading problem in the area across the front of this residence, in order to procure a natural slope which will continue down to the top of a low dry stone retaining wall, which ought to be constructed on the upper side of this road.



Coeur d'Alene National Forest - Kingston Ranger Station

General view from the proposed entrance drive toward the front of the residence. The floor elevation should have been lowered at least two feet. The area around this building presents a difficult problem of grading and an important problem of planting.



Coeur d'Alene National Forest - Kingston Ranger Station

Detail view looking toward the entrance to the garage at the end of the residence. The abnormally high elevation of the floor grade presents a difficult problem in the grading and planting of the area around the building.

COEUR D'ALENE NATIONAL FOREST

SKETCH SHOWING

KINGSTON RANGER STATION



A MORE DESIRABLE
LOCATION FOR DWELLING



FLOOR LEVEL OUGHT
TO HAVE BEEN LOWER

DWELLING



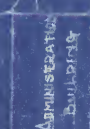
INFORMAL

LAWN OR SLOPE

CONSTRUCT DRY STONE
RETAINING WALL WITH BATTEN

ROAD

ADMINISTRATIVE
BUILDING



MOVE INTERSECTION
TO THIS LOCATION

Remove

TO KINGSTON

GULCH
ROAD TO FRENCH

NARROW STRIP NOT DESIRABLE

H.D. Taylor

Some further study should be given to the proposed solution for the entrance to the basement of the administration building, in order that it may not unduly detract from the natural setting for the building.

I have suggested keeping the ranger station entrance drive farther back and coming into the public road at a point nearer the service building in order to eliminate the long narrow point which will exist under the present plan between the public road and the ranger station entrance drive.

Some further careful study should be devoted to the problems of grading on this entire area in connection with the various buildings now contemplated; and a carefully studied planting plan, making use of native materials, should be developed for this entire ranger station area.

Coeur d' Alene National Forest - Lookout Pass

Photograph No. 308891 (page 149), shows the sign which is now erected on Lookout Pass, designating the Montana-Idaho State line, and the line between the Coeur d'Alene National Forest and the Cabinet National Forest.

This location deserves a marker of a much more permanent character and one which gives the feeling of simplicity and permanency.

Coeur d' Alene National Forest - Savenac Nursery Area

This extensive nursery area, containing approximately 15,000,000 young trees, is excellently developed and has a possibility for further improvement. Such a nursery area should be one of the real educational spots in the National Forest program where visitors will freely come. I suggest that further study be given to the problems of landscape development in order to make this area more attractive.

Coeur d' Alene National Forest - St. Regis Ranger Station

On first impression, it seems that there is an unfortunate development of service drives within this section area. I am of the opinion that the practical use of this station can be preserved, even though a portion of the existing drive which entirely surrounds the administration building be eliminated.

This ranger station should have further planting of native trees and shrubs. My inspection of this area was very limited, and it is barely possible that there may be good and sufficient reasons which make the present solution to the drive problem necessary.

Lolo National Forest - Entrance to Forest Area

Photographs No. 308894 and 308895 (pages 146 and 155) show the entrance to this National Forest. Some further study should be devoted to this entrance feature. The area around this sign should be regraded by making a small amount of additional fill. Some of the rocks which are now piled around the base should be removed, and the entire area planted with an interesting ground cover of native forest materials.

Lolo National Forest - Bonita Ranger Station

The general plan of this ranger station area can be much improved by further study of the proper alinement and widths of the drives. I have marked on the grounds a modified line for the drive leading to the ranger's residence. This drive should be reduced in width to approximately 12 feet and should be a one-way drive, with provision for a proper parking space opposite the entrance walk. The grading along the sides of the drive should be carefully studied, taking into consideration the fact that in place of the present ditches, turf gutters should be provided in



Lolo National Forest - Bonita Ranger Station

General view looking along the entrance drive toward the main entrance to this ranger station property. Note the abnormal width of the drive and the unfortunate appearance of the gutter along the right-hand side of the drive.



Lolo National Forest - Bonita Ranger Station

General view looking along the axis of the main entrance drive showing the service building in the general service area. This building should be somewhat concealed by appropriate planting.

which to carry the water used for irrigating purposes. (See photograph No. 308896, page 128).

The greatest improvement in this area can be accomplished through a careful study of the proposed planting of trees and shrubs, which will properly frame this area, develop interesting planting compositions in connection with the buildings and provide a setting for them. It seems very desirable to partially screen the service buildings as now seen when one comes into the main entrance. (See photograph No. 308897, page 128).

Photograph No. 308898, (page 220), shows the sign which marks the entrance to this ranger station. The sign has been placed in a gutter and therefore, has the appearance of being unusually high. It is advisable to regrade the area around this post after covering with tar that portion of it which will remain below ground. Some planting should then be done around this sign and on either side of the entrance in order to improve the general appearance of this entrance.

Lolo National Forest - Harry's Flat Forest Camp

This camp ground area, located along the Rock Creek Forest Highway, is rather limited in area.

Photograph No. 308900 (page 210) shows the type of camp or picnic stove which is used in this camp ground. This type of stove ought to be abandoned. It may have some practical value which is entirely offset by the extremely unattractive effect, but there is nothing about it, except its low cost, which might recommend it for camp ground use in a forest area.

Photograph No. 308901 (page 214) shows a detail view of the method of constructing a picnic table which is used in this area.

Lolo National Forest - Bitterroot Flats Forest Camp

This camp ground is a very well developed area which has natural attractive landscape qualities.

The type of picnic stove used at Harry's Flat camp ground is also used here, with the exception that in some instances an effort has been made to disguise the stove by partially surrounding it with stone, as shown in photograph No. 308902, (page 202). Such a disguise does not succeed in making this type of stove into a desirable camp ground or picnic area feature.

The camp units here are well separated, the forest cover excellently preserved, and the general effect is most inviting for camp ground and picnic use. (See photograph No. 308906, page 164).

Perhaps the most successfully designed feature in this camp ground is the toilet structure. Although these toilets are unduly conspicuous, a most interesting effect has been produced by covering the sides of the buildings with "shakes" and shingling the roofs. The buildings are approximately 12 inches too high, as is seen in photograph No. 308905 (page 239).

An unusual type of picnic table is used in this camp ground area, as shown in photograph No. 308903, (page 131). It does not seem justifiable, however, to go to the expense of constructing a picnic table of this type when so many other excellent and more simple designs can be produced at less cost.

Photograph No. 308907 (page 227) shows the sign which marks the entrance to this camp ground. It is much better designed than most of the triangular signs seen in the different camp ground areas. I think it could be greatly improved, however, if all of that portion which now is shown as white on the sign was left as a natural wood color or stained a light brown as a background for the black letters. The sign is placed at an excellent height.



Lolo National Forest - Bitterroot Flats Forest Camp

An interesting type of picnic table of unusual construction. Such attempts to produce unusual rustic effects must be very carefully studied. I do not feel that the additional expense required to produce a camp unit of this type is justified in the majority of camp areas.

Lolo National Forest - Rock Creek Road

This road, which follows in many places close to the river, presents numerous opportunities to open interesting vistas and broad views looking along the course of the stream. (see photograph No. 308899 page 165). Because of the screen of trees growing in many locations between the road and the river, those who travel along here do not begin to get the full enjoyment from this water feature, which can become such an important part of the landscape composition as seen from Rock Creek Road.

Deerlodge National Forest - Echo Lake Area

This lake has been to some extent unduly encroached upon by the private concessions, including the lodge and the adjoining cabins. This condition cannot easily be corrected. (See photographs Nos. 308915 and 308917, page 133).

A very attractive development of summer camps is being made in the Special Use Area. (See photograph No. 308914, page 174). These camps are being kept at a proper distance from the shore line.

There is need for further study of the question of regulations which will properly control the development, design and maintenance of these Special Use features. The problem of controlling the design and location of the boat docks is equally as important here as at Priest Lake and other areas.



Deerlodge National Forest - Echo Lake Area

General view looking over the Echo Lake Area from the Summer Camp Ground.



Deerlodge National Forest - Echo Lake Area

General view looking from the Summer Camp Ground across the lake to the mountain ranges.

Deerlodge National Forest - Spring Hill Forest Camp

This is a very attractive small camp ground area located among the pines. Photograph No. 308921 (page 201) shows one of the unattractive features and photograph No. 308920 (page 232) one of the attractive features in this camp ground. The artificially developed source of water supply is adapted to this type of area and represents an honest effort to produce a naturalistic effect.

Helena National Forest - McDonald Pass Forest Camp

This rather extensive camp ground on the high area commands some very fine views. There is need of a few corrections in the location of some of the interior roads providing circulation through the area.

The camp ground is excellently screened from the main highway. Some further study should be given to the location of the entrance road which gives access to this area, and an adequate sign should be developed on the highway to mark the entrance to it.

Gallatin National Forest - Entrance Feature

The very imposing feature marking the entrance to the Gallatin National Forest should be further framed with adequate planting. (See photograph No. 308918, page 153). There should be some grading completed on either side of this feature, even though such grading necessitates the carrying of some surface drainage through corrugated pipes.

The area to the right of this entrance feature is privately owned. I hope some arrangement may be effected with the present owners whereby a sufficient area can be set aside, adjacent to this entrance feature, on which area there might be established a growth of evergreens which will help to frame this entrance. The effect would be improved tremendously if this planting of forest trees could be developed in an adequate way at either side of the entrance, thus confining the view to the opening under the arch.

Gallatin National Forest - Cascade Creek Summer Home Group

Along Cascade Creek there is a very fine development of summer camps. These camps are well located among the trees and a very definite effort is being made to encourage the owners to complete those improvements which will further add to the informal and attractive appearance of these structures. There are instances where, through the enforcement of carefully prepared regulations, such features as the one shown in photograph No. 308923 (page 174) could be eliminated. Such features detract very much from the forest atmosphere of the area surrounding the camp.

Gallatin National Forest - Spiral Rock Forest Camp

This camp ground is well developed and there is an excellent arrangement of stones, properly sunk and well spaced to mark the area to which automobile traffic should be confined.

Gallatin National Forest - Squaw Creek Ranger Station

This ranger station, area, as yet undeveloped, presents one of the most important problems in ranger station design which I have seen in the National Forests. Before the construction of any buildings or roads is undertaken in this area, a most thorough study should be made on the basis of a detailed topographic map in order to determine the best and most practical arrangement for buildings and for the roads and service areas.

I have suggested to the Regional Office that a map of existing conditions be made at a scale of 1 inch equals 30 feet and that, on the basis of this map, the complete landscape study for the ranger station development be made.

It would be a great mistake to proceed with any development of this ranger station area without having the benefit of a most carefully studied plan, on which would be indicated locations of proposed buildings, locations of proposed roads and service areas and general arrangement for plantings (so far as it is practical to do any planting in this area).

Lewis & Clark National Forest - King's Hill Forest Camp

This rather extensive forest camp area is being developed among an interesting growth of pine. The plan for the circulation of traffic and provisions for parking of automobiles in order to protect the forest cover in the general camp ground are excellent.

I suggest that some further study be given to the type of camp stove to be adopted and also to the problem of an appropriate system of direction signs for this camp ground.

Lewis & Clark National Forest - Porphory Lookout

The forest development road leading to this lookout is an interesting one, along which provision should be made at intervals for turn-outs.

This road is now in the process of construction and will be used, undoubtedly, by many automobiles who visit this camp ground, because the views from this lookout toward the surrounding mountain ranges are superb in every direction.

SUMMARIZED CONCLUSIONS ON PROBLEMS OF PLANNING
RESULTING FROM OBSERVATIONS AND CONFERENCES IN
REGIONS NOS. 2, 4, 6 and 1 DURING INSPECTION

TRIP

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PLANNING

Organization for Planning

I find that most serious consideration is being given to the problems of planning by the different Regional Offices. Some Regions are much better equipped with the desired personnel, to proceed with the landscape and recreational planning than are others. It is quite evident from my study of the work being done in these Regions, that the persons selected as being responsible for the landscape and recreational planning, should be thoroughly qualified by education and by training (some part of which ought to have been in connection with landscape problems on large natural areas) in order that in each problem a logical solution may be reached. This field of work is highly specialized, and requires a highly specialized knowledge on the part of those placed in positions of responsibility.

The successful solution to these many problems requires that some one or two thoroughly qualified landscape architects be responsible for the design and the supervision of the program of construction in each Region. At the present time the Rocky Mountain Region (No. 2) and the North Pacific Region (No. 6) have in their employ a number of landscape architects. Unfortunately, until shortly after the termination of my inspection trip, the Northern Region had no qualified landscape architect in its employ. The Intermountain Region is proceeding in a logical manner

to supplement its present organization with qualified landscape architects, two of whom were in the employ of this Region at the time of my inspection trip.

Problems of Landscape Planning

In order to proceed with the proper landscape and recreational planning, the first and most important step relates to the land use studies which should be prepared at an early date in connection with all of the National Forest areas, and especially those in which the social use is important.

Considerable study is being devoted to this phase of the problem, and this procedure should be carried to its logical conclusion, so that there may be on record in the Forester's Office in Washington, a series of maps and mosaics covering a comprehensive study of this land-use problem.

The most specific problems to which landscape study should be devoted are those pertaining to National Forest entrances, forest highways and roads, (with the scenic strips) bridle and hiking trails, waterways for scenic value and for canoe trails, recreational areas, including camp ground and picnic areas, Special Use Areas, hunters' camps (ponds and lakes), problems of planning development of ranger stations and arrangement and design of buildings for ranger stations.

These problems, together with others concerning the proper procedure for planting and the proper procedure in maintenance, are being considered in a most serious way in all of these Regions.

Features For Which Planning Should Be Done

Primitive Areas

In the program of planning for the ultimate development of the National Forests, it is extremely important that immediate further consideration be given to the boundaries which define the permanent primitive areas. Such areas represent the heart of the great problem of social use. Once encroached upon, those portions which are unduly destroyed cannot be restored and, therefore, it is a logical procedure at this time to be generous in the definition of these areas. If conditions arise which make it advisable to reduce these areas in the future such reduction can be accomplished after adequate analysis of the problem.

It is a fact that some of the primitive areas will be much more used than others more remotely located and not possessing some of the attractive features which will exist on similar areas. It is a most important problem to determine the extent to which recreational facilities should be provided for the public in many of these primitive areas. There are strong arguments which can be presented for either side of this question. The study to be devoted to the entire problem relating to recreational activity must result in a partial answer to this debatable issue.

FOREST ENTRANCES

National Forest Entrances

So far as I have seen on this inspection trip, no complete and adequate solutions to this important problem have been found. The entrance to the Mount Hood area (see photograph No. 308809, page 153) is the most appropriate solution for an adequate forest entrance which I have seen on this trip. A concentrated effort should be made to prepare a complete list of all of the forest entrances located on forest highways and on forest development roads in connection with which features of varying types ought to be erected. There are those entrances on important forest highways, where the forest boundary is permanent, and in which a dignified and impressive entrance of simple design should be constructed. There are other locations on less important highways and roads where the type of entrance should not be as important and where, in some cases (as on the boundary between two forest areas) a simple sign will be sufficient. I am referring in particular to the dividing line between the Cabinet National Forest and the Coeur d'Alene National Forest (photograph No. 308891, page 149), and to the boundary line between the Willamette National Forest and the Mount Hood National Forest (photograph No. 308821, page 144), also to the boundary line between the Targhee National Forest and the Gallatin National Forest (photograph No. 308795, page 150).

In some instances where the further purchase of lands may change the location of the forest boundary, it is necessary to erect only a temporary entrance feature. Wherever the boundary is sufficiently fixed, it is unwise to erect a temporary feature, such as is shown at the entrance to the Wasatch National Forest (photograph No. 308773, page 152). It is equally undesirable to erect a feature such as the one at the entrance to



Pike National Forest - Echo Lake Entrance Road

View showing existing conditions at the point of entrance to the Pike National Forest on the Echo Lake Road. A study should be made to determine the appropriate type of entrance feature which ought to be erected in this location.



Pike National Forest - Jarre Canyon Entrance

View taken from the top of the bank just below the point where the forest boundary crosses the highway. Note the small signs, one on either side of the existing highway. It is proposed to develop an appropriate entrance feature at this point as a part of a comprehensive program, to designate on all important highways the entrances into the National Forest areas.



Mount Hood National Forest - Dividing line between the Mount
Hood National Forest and the Willamette National Forest on Highway

#2

A most attractive and appropriate sign should be adopted for such locations. A sign erected in this type of forest surroundings should be very rustic in character and should not have the character of a forest entrance sign. Painted boards and concrete posts, such as used in this location should be discouraged.



Kaniksu National Forest
Entrance to Forest

This sign marking the forest entrance on the Priest River Road does not seem to be of sufficient permanent character or in proper proportions, to be used in such a location. The sign is made of smooth white pine boards, painted white. It is highly desirable that some more appropriate design and materials be used to define such entrances.



Wasatch National Forest - Alpin Scenic Highway

General view of the forest highway entering the Wasatch National Forest. These piers ought to have been erected nearer to the edge of the highway. The size and texture are inadequate for the scale of this entrance feature. On such wide forest highways I doubt the advisability of erecting two piers because of the abnormal distances between them, which destroy the composition which should exist where a pier is erected on either side of an entrance road. In general, I think the tendency is to locate piers at the forest entrances too far from the edge of the highways.



Lolo National Forest - Entrance to Forest Area

General view showing the feature which has been erected to mark the entrance to this forest. The piers are too far removed from the side of the highway.



Wasatch National Forest
Alpin Scenic Highway

Detailed view of one of the stone piers which mark the boundary of the forest on this highway. For further comments, see photograph No. 308765.



Cache National Forest - Logan Canyon Highway

General view showing the location for the proposed construction of a definite feature, marking the entrance to the Cache National Forest on this highway, leading into Logan Canyon.



Deschutes National Forest - Entrance on Main Highway

A general view showing the point of entrance to Deschutes National Forest, at which location an appropriate entrance feature should be erected.



Coeur d'Alene National Forest and Cabinet National Forest

Detail view of boundary sign which marks the division between Idaho and Montana, and also marks the division between the two forests. Such signs are very temporary in character and are entirely inadequate for the purpose for which they are intended. Signs in such locations should be most carefully studied and should be constructed so far as is practicable of permanent materials.



Olympic National Forest - Entrance to Forest

General view showing the point of entrance to the Olympic National Forest. Some appropriate feature should be designed for this location.



Targhee National Forest and Gallatin National Forest

General view showing the location on Route #191 which marks: (a) the State line between Idaho and Montana, (b) the dividing line between Targhee National Forest and Gallatin National Forest, and (c) the "Divide". The question is now being considered concerning an approach marker to designate this important spot.



White River National Forest - Entrance on New Castle-Buford Road

This shows the point of entrance to this National Forest along the New Castle-Buford Road. It is a difficult location in which to construct an appropriate feature for the forest entrance.



Targhee National Forest - Yellowstone Highway Entrance (Route 191)

View of the location for proposed entrance feature. This location presents a very difficult problem in designing an appropriate feature on account of the steep slope on the right side of the road. Existing feature is inadequate.



Wasatch National Forest - Provo River-Hayden's Ford Road

General view of feature marking the entrance to Wasatch National Forest. This type of construction is not permanent and does not seem to be appropriate for a forest entrance. Note the highway sign which is placed in an unfortunate location in relation to the pier.



Wasatch National Forest - Provo River-Hayden's Ford Road

Detail view of the pier which marks the entrance to the Wasatch National Forest. Note the comments under photograph No. 308772.



Mount Hood National Forest - Main Entrance Feature

General view of the main entrance. The piers, although of excellent design, seems too small and out of scale with this location. The piers also seem to "float" because of the unusual width between them. "Zigzag Ranger Station" is immediately back of the right pier.



Gallatin National Forest - Entrance to Forest

General view showing the important and impressive entrance feature constructed to mark the entrance to this forest. This feature could be much more effective if the proper grading and planting were completed in the immediate area on either side of the road.



Mount Hood National Forest
Main Entrance to Forest Area

Detail photograph of one of the large stone piers which defines the entrance to the Mount Hood Forest. Piers of this type should have a forest ground cover around the base in order to create a more naturalistic condition, and in general the piers should be larger in scale and the sign should be raised.



Lolo National Forest

Detail view of the sign marking the entrance to this forest area. The customary procedure of placing a pile of stones around these signs detracts very much from the character of the sign.

the Kaniksu National Forest (see photograph No. 308882, page 145). Such a design has not sufficient dignity and permanence to define the entrance to a National Forest. An equally unfortunate mistake may be made through the erection of an impressive entrance feature, such as the one shown in photograph No. 308918, (page 153) Gallatin National Forest, without giving full consideration to the necessity for providing an adequate frame of forest trees on either side of the structure.

It is equally important that these forest entrances should be constructed of materials which are native to the locality, and full consideration should be given to the composition of every entrance feature. In some instances the highway is so wide that a double entrance may not be the desired solution. (See photograph No. 308765, page 146), Entrance to Wasatch National Forest.

In other locations, as for instance, the entrance to the Targhee National Forest (see photograph No. 308805, page 151), it may be advisable to consider the erection of a single pier because of the existing topography.

It is not necessary, as has been indicated in one of the Regional Handbooks, that a National Forest entrance be dignified and impressive. It is more essential that the entrance feature be of a design which is appropriate to the area in which it is erected and that it be simple.

Forest Highways and Roads

There seems to be a most important need for further careful study in order to enhance the scenic possibilities of forest highways and roads. In many instances, as along Rock Creek Road in the Lolo National Forest and along the Devil's Head Road in the Pike National Forest, the major scenic values have been lost because of the lack of due consideration for the scenic possibilities.

Not only should these highways and roads be located, so far as is practical and consistent with other uses, in locations of the greatest scenic value, but careful study should be given to the possibilities for opening vistas and views and further improving existing vistas and views by the removal of individual trees and groups of trees, the loss of which would in no way effect the natural forest composition.

In other instances, as in the Kaniksu National Forest along the shores of the Priest Lake, the road is so close to the lake that it should be a part of the lake composition, and yet this relationship is not accomplished because proper consideration has not been given to the removal of vegetation which now unnecessarily screens the road from the lake.

The forest highways are being developed on excellent lines and grades. Sufficient study is not evident in the treatment of the slopes, however, especially where these highways are in "cut", in the treatment of borrow pits, the location of stock piles of stone and the necessary grading where unfortunate mounds may be left along the highway (especially between the highway and the valley view.)



White River National Forest - Trapper's Lake

A very fine view from the shores of the lake, looking across the lake to one end of Amphitheater Mountain, with the distant ranges of the primitive area in the extreme background. Where possibilities for these wonderful views occur, the sacrifice of an individual tree, such as the one in the middle of this composition, should be readily accepted in order to enhance the view.

In order to get the full benefit of outstanding views and vistas, it is necessary on the forest highway and development roads to widen the road at locations from which the views may be enjoyed. In some instances it may be advisable to provide a definite parking area in order that the traveller may leave his automobile and walk to various scenic points along the highway and in the immediate vicinity.

The location of forest development roads brings up an important question. How far is it advisable in order to meet the requirements of recreational use to extend these roads into certain areas? I am thinking of Trapper's Lake in the White River National Forest where the lake borders the primitive area and the encroachment of any road would be a mistake. The extent to which roads should be carried into these areas for other than forest protection purposes should be most carefully analyzed before any road is constructed. The demands of the public are such that in many instances the urge to meet requests for access to certain areas is so strong that roads might be developed which would prove a great liability in some of these wilderness areas in particular.

Ultimately some study must be given to forest highway and forest development roads from the standpoint of providing definite loops so that the visitor to the forest area will not be obliged to return to his starting point over the same route by which he came. I can understand the reason why this condition does not exist at the present time and I can see why such a solution may not be possible for some years in certain areas. Here is a problem, however, to which considerable study must be given if an adequate system of highways and roads through some parts of the forest areas is to be developed.

Camp Grounds and Picnic Areas

Many camp grounds and picnic areas are being developed throughout each of the Regions visited. The time at my disposal did not allow me to study to any extent the procedure which is being followed in selecting those parts of the forest areas which are intensively developed for recreation use, either as camp grounds or picnic areas or a combination of both (so far as the two purposes do not conflict within the same area).

In order to develop these recreational facilities in the most permanent locations, it seems highly desirable that a most exhaustive survey be made of each forest area in order to determine:

- A. Those areas most suitable for recreational purposes and at present readily accessible
- B. Those areas suitable for recreational purposes and not now accessible, but to which some access should be provided at the proper time.

Many areas not having all of the qualities most desirable for a ideal recreation spot may sometimes be developed, because other more promising areas are not accessible. Before developing some of these less desirable areas, it might be advisable to analyze the costs involved, and the benefits to be derived from the social use by making the more desirable areas immediately accessible.

It is not entirely fair to compare a camp ground in one National Forest Region with other camp grounds in other Regions, because the natural conditions of vegetation, scenic views and topography (all of which assets

CAMP GROUND UNITS



Targhee National Forest - Buffalo Forest Camp

General view showing camp sites in this area. Note the excellent cover of vegetation which is not being destroyed by over-use. Also note the stove, picnic table and fire-pits comprising this unit.



Wasatch National Forest - Aspen Grove Picnic Area

General view of picnic unit showing the natural vegetation not yet destroyed. This type of picnic stove may be extremely practical in actual use. It is not an appropriate feature as now constructed for a forest camp or picnic area, and some study should be given to the possibility of adopting a more rustic feature for this unit.



Uinta National Forest - Mirror Lake

Typical camp unit showing the preparation of the noonday meal. Note the unrestricted opportunity for automobiles to drive to the camp sites, unnecessarily destroying existing vegetation and detracting very much from the forest atmosphere such as the camp is really seeking.



Uinta National Forest - Lily Lake

General view showing the picnic tables located near Lily Lake, with Bald Mountain in the extreme background. Occasionally there is justification for placing a picnic table in such a location where people may enjoy the atmosphere of the open areas and the interesting view of the meadows and of the water studded with lilies.



Targhee National Forest - Buffalo Forest Camp

Detail view of a camp unit being occupied by typical campers who procure their major recreation from fishing.



Lolo National Forest - Rock Creek Forest Camp

General view of this camp ground area showing the extremely attractive character of the very natural vegetation cover not yet destroyed.



Holy Cross National Forest - Tigiwon Forest Camp

General view showing area adjacent to a picnic table and fireplace, where the natural cover of vegetation has not yet been damaged by intensive use.



Lolo National Forest - Bitterroot Flats Forest Camp

General view of typical camp unit seen in this camp ground. In such camp areas there must be a feeling of freedom, created by locating camp units at some distance from each other.



Lolo National Forest - Rock Creek

Detail view looking from the forest highway along Rock Creek. This illustrates some of the extremely interesting views which may be obtained by the removal of specimen trees and small groups of trees now obstructing the view of this creek as seen from the road.



Olympic National Forest - July Forest Camp

View looking from the camp ground over one of the tables to the peaks of the Olympic Mountains.

may be available in one instance but not in another) are quite different in different Regions.

I am now considering the problem of camp ground and picnic areas from the standpoint of general planning and not from the standpoint of the detail design of individual features within these areas.

There seems to be throughout the Regions, especially in Regions 2 and 6, a very keen appreciation of the problem of planning these areas. The restrictions with reference to the freedom of automobile traffic within the camp ground and picnic areas should be strictly enforced without undue offense to the users of these areas. Much damage is likely to be done to the trees and forest cover in some of these camp grounds unless the public is prohibited from parking automobiles wherever there is an accessible, unobstructed space. Region 6 has perhaps done more than any other Region in this group, to properly control automobile traffic in its approach to the recreation area and in its use of the area. Region 4 has made a very determined effort to control the problem of automobile traffic, but apparently the attitude of the public is not yet entirely receptive to the procedure of prohibiting automobiles from entering certain portions of the recreation area. I am satisfied that there is no Region in which this problem can not be satisfactorily solved.

There is a tendency in some of the Regions to develop the recreation areas more intensively than is desirable, if the forest cover is to be properly conserved. I have observed some recreation areas where the forest

cover has been almost completely destroyed in a comparatively short period of use, primarily because the camp and picnic units are too close to each other.

On grazing lands, as the result of experiments conducted over a considerable period of time, the ability of any particular grazing area to support a specified number of cattle or sheep has been determined with considerable accuracy. If the type of soil, existing vegetation, contour of the land, exposure, and local climatic conditions are known, the number of head of cattle or sheep which any specified area will support, may easily be determined. It seems to me that by a similar procedure through the application of certain "measuring sticks" to the area proposed to be used for recreation, the "saturation point" of any specific area can be readily determined. The "saturation point" being the point in numbers below which any reaction area may be used under certain conditions without unduly injuring the natural forest cover. There may be some cases in which it is absolutely necessary to use the areas beyond the "saturation point" and to "rotate" their use with that of other areas during successive periods of years. Additional study should be devoted to the problem of making some of the recreation areas more attractive by opening views and vistas to the adjacent streams and lakes and to the distant mountains.

I am thoroughly satisfied as a result of my observations that none of the larger recreation areas, readily accessible to the larger centers of population (therefore, likely to be intensively used by a larger number of people) should be developed until a complete plan has been prepared, indicating the extent of the ultimate area to be used for camp ground and/or picnic purposes so that the part to be used immediately may fit into the permanent plan.

In the number of recreation areas, there is an acute problem of expansion in order to prevent an overuse of the area now developed.

I am thoroughly in sympathy with the point of view that children's playgrounds and similar recreation facilities should be, so far as is practical, kept out of camp ground and picnic areas, especially in areas of fine, virgin timber where the natural forest composition should be disturbed to a minimum degree by the introduction of the many features necessary for camp and picnic area activity.

There are instances, however, (of which examples are to be found in the Mount Hood National Forest) where a recreation area is of such size and is so intensively used, that some provision must be made for adequate recreational activities of the children and to permit the parents the desired freedom to enjoy the forest surroundings. The McKenzie Bridge camp grounds in the Willamette National Forest is an excellent example. (See photograph No. 308826, page 99).

There are some locations, such as Mirror Lake in the Uinta National Forest, where it is a question of preserving the beauty of the forest and the area adjacent to the lake with its beautiful views, or introducing a camp ground which is most destructive to the natural forest atmosphere. (See photographs Nos. 308778, 308779 and 308780, pages 74 and 162).

There are areas adjacent to some lakes, similar to Trapper's Lake on the edge of the primitive area, into which camp grounds should not intrude. There are other areas, such as Echo Lake in the Pike National Forest, and Diamond Lake in the Deschutes National Forest, where the development of picnic areas on land bordering the lake shore is a most desirable solution to the recreation problem. It requires a mind thoroughly trained in the problems of landscaping architecture as they relate to the development of such areas to determine where and to what extent recreation areas in the form of camp grounds and picnic areas may be developed in certain parts of the National Forests.

Water Areas

In these four regions I saw some beautiful lake areas, including Echo Lake in the Pike National Forest, Crescent Lake in the Deschutes National Forest, Quinault Lake in the Olympic National Forest, Lily Lake in the Uinta National Forest, Echo Lake in the Deerlodge National Forest, Georgetown Lake in the Deerlodge National Forest, Mirror Lake in the Uinta National Forest, and Trapper's Lake in the White River National Forest.

These lakes range from a type like Trappers Lake, adjoining the primitive area, to a type like Echo Lake in the Pike National Forest, surrounded by existing or proposed camp ground and picnic ground activities.

The general public naturally feels that ready access should be provided for automobile traffic and camp ground facilities in connection with these and many other lakes. In reality, some of these lakes, particularly Trappers Lake, are injured irreparably through the introduction of these activities into intimate relationship with the lake area. We must preserve some of these water areas with their surrounding wilderness if the spirit of the forest is to prevail. It then becomes a question of determining which of the many lakes shall be preserved in their natural condition, reached only by hiking trails from the end of automobile roads and camp grounds, sufficiently far removed to be fully concealed from lake areas.

On all of the National Forest lakes, an effort should be made not to introduce summer camps and other structures so that these features become too conspicuous in the landscape composition. The beauty of these lakes lies largely in the undisturbed and natural woodland or forest shore line.

Special Use Areas present an entirely different problem. The question must be determined as to the extent to which commercial interests operating hotels and other activities shall be permitted to use areas within the National Forest adjacent to lakes abutting on forest highways and elsewhere. It is quite in order that Special Use Areas for hotels and lodges, sometimes in connection with camp grounds, be permitted on some of the lakes, such as Diamond Lake in the Deschutes National Forest, Echo Lake in the Pike National Forest, and Mirror Lake in the Uinta National Forest.

No special use feature of this kind should be developed except in accordance with the carefully studied plan that gives full consideration to its relationship to the landscape composition of the lake shore line, and until the arrangement for entrance drives, parking areas, hotel cabins, and any recreation facilities for hotel guests has been carefully planned.

The most popular special use is for summer camps, sometimes individually located in isolated locations (a procedure which should be discouraged because of the fire risk), but more often located in groups ranging from 3 or 4 to 40 or 50, as at Priest Lake in the Kaniksu National Forest and Echo Lake in Deerlodge National Forest.

No special use area should be developed until a most careful plan has been prepared in accordance with which the individual summer camp sites are determined, and the location of access roads fixed.

SPECIAL USE SUMMER CAMPS



Deschutes National Forest - Diamond Lake

Detail view of a most attractively designed summer camp in the Special Use area.



Pike National Forest - Wigwam Club

An excellently designed mountain cabin located in a very natural setting. Such cabins are a real asset to the forest area and can be built at no greater expense than is involved in the construction of cabins in which little real consideration has been given to the exterior proportions and texture.



Deerlodge National Forest - Echo Lake Area

Detail photograph showing a typical summer camp in the Special Use Area.



Gallatin National Forest - Cascade Summer Home Group

General view of an interesting summer camp with an unfortunate development of a "sophisticated" fountain feature in the immediate foreground creating a false note in this attractive forest setting.



Gallatin National Forest - Karst's Private Camp

General view of a very interesting type of log cabin in use in this camp area.



Deerlodge National Forest - Echo Lake Area

General view of a well designed and excellently located summer camp. The problem of providing an appropriate foundation under such structures is one which deserves the most careful study, where the difference between the first floor elevation and the ground surface is as great as in this development. This kind of a foundation is much preferred to the use of stone. It seems to me that the balustrade around the porch is unnecessarily heavy, too high, and too loose in texture.



Deschutes National Forest - Diamond Lake

Detail view of an excellently designed summer camp. Unfortunately, the first floor elevation of this building could have been lower, approximately 18 inches. It is proposed to build a stone masonry foundation under this structure and to provide adequate foundation planting. Note the "shakes" used on the roof and on a portion of the sides of the building.



Willamette National Forest - Private Camp Area, McKenzie Bridge

Detail view of a very interesting log cabin which would be most appropriate for use in any forest area. Note the shingled roofs on these buildings.



Yellowstone National Park - near West Yellowstone Entrance

Detail view showing a typical mountain camp or log cabin of rather attractive design. The roof is covered with tar paper and the design would be much more attractive if the roof were covered with shingles.



Yellowstone National Park - near Yellowstone Entrance

Detail photograph of a very attractive small cabin of excellent design. The cabins, however, are too close to each other and not enough consideration has been given to the problem of providing appropriate and adequate planting of native shrubs and trees adjacent to the buildings and especially at important points around the base of the structures.



Pike National Forest - Wigwam Club

Two rather interesting types of private camps or mountain cabins.

For some reason the Forest Service has not yet adopted a set of regulations sufficiently complete, and enforced to a sufficient degree, to insure the proper design, construction and maintenance of such Special Use Areas. The most flagrant violations which I have observed are:

- A. Lack of properly constructed foundations
- B. Lack of adequate maintenance of the area immediately adjacent to the summer camp
- C. Introduction of features which ought not to exist as a part of the design, such as fountains, pools, walks, retaining walls
- D. Use of undesirable materials, such as paper or sheet iron for roof covering

The Forest Service through the Washington Office ought to prepare a set of regulations to be applicable to the areas, with certain minor modifications to the development and maintenance of Special Use Areas for summer camps throughout all of the Regions.

RANGER STATIONS

Ranger Stations

Ranger Stations vary from a single residence, in some portion of which the necessary equipment is stored, to a considerable number of buildings arranged in an interesting group, as at Clackamas Ranger Station and Zigzag Ranger Station in the Mount Hood National Forest. It is quite necessary, after the site for the ranger station is selected, to adopt a logical procedure in developing the property. The procedure should be approximately as follows:

- A. Determine the requirements as to the number of buildings to be erected on the ranger station property and the facilities necessary to provide for the efficient use of these buildings.
- B. Prepare a preliminary plan on which will be shown the location of these buildings, the location of roads, walks, service areas, parking areas and proposed masses of planting to create the desired landscape composition.
- C. Give careful study to the problems of grading, drainage and water supply in order to incur only a minimum of expense for maintenance operations.
- D. Prepare a detailed planting plan and to the extent use native materials which will blend with the natural surrounding forest vegetation.

There is much work to be done in connection with the planning and development of new ranger stations and the improvement of existing ranger stations in these regions.

At the present time much responsibility for some of the detailed problems of design and for problems of planting and construction

in connection with the development of ranger stations and camp grounds is being given to the forest rangers. This is a field of work in which the forest ranger has received little or no training. In connection with ranger stations some qualified landscape architect should develop, in cooperation with the Regional Forester's Office, the preliminary and final landscape plans on the basis of which the fundamental design of the station is to be completed. In connection with camp grounds and picnic areas, a qualified landscape architect should work closely with the forest ranger in laying out the details of these areas.



Mount Hood National Forest - Clackamas Lake Ranger Station

General view of a cottage constructed as one of the group of ranger station buildings. A more appropriate design would be accomplished if the shingles had been carried to the "floor" line. Buildings in such locations should also have adequate planting of native materials.



Mount Hood National Forest - Summit Forest Guard Station

This Guard Station is occupied during the summer months, and is of very attractive design. It is badly in need of additional planting to provide a more natural woodland setting and to eliminate the overpowering effect of the abundance of stone used to define the traffic areas.



White River National Forest - Lost Creek Ranger Station

View looking down the entrance drive, across the valley toward Buford Peak. Plantings of native materials should be made around many of these ranger stations to eliminate the barren and artificial effect. This is typical of architecture adopted for Ranger Stations in Region 2.



Wasatch National Forest - Timpooneke Ranger Station

A view of a typical design for ranger stations in Region 4. This small building is "over-powered" by the necessary expanse of barren area in the entrance feature. Around all ranger stations in such locations, an effort should be made to provide an adequate space between the fence across the front of the building and the front line of the porch.



Deschutes National Forest - Crescent Lake Ranger Station

General view of the Ranger Station showing the need for appropriate plantings of native material to frame properly the architectural composition. Planting in this location is difficult because of the limited rainfall, (approximately 10 inches annually).

Scenic Strips

It is very gratifying to see the careful study which is being devoted to the conservation of scenic strips bordering the forest highways and forest development roads. The width of these scenic strips and the extent to which portions of them may be available for camp ground or picnic use must be determined by the character of the forest growth in the respective areas and the effect upon the scenic aspects of the forest area, if recreational activities are permitted within the scenic strips.

Sheet "B" on page 187 is a form used by Region 2 in making surveys of existing conditions and making records of proposed procedure with reference to the "scenic strips" bordering the forest highways and development roads. This or a similar form is worthy of consideration in connection with similar work in other forest regions.

Study should be made along every forest highway and forest development road to immediately define the boundaries of these scenic strips in which no forest operations shall be conducted, except those which improve the scenic features of the highway bordered by these scenic strips.

NAME OF ROAD, TRAIL OR WATERWAY
(OR HIGHWAY NO.) _____

POLICY RECOMMENDED _____

METHOD OF ACCOMPLISHING OR ENFORCING THE ABOVE POLICY _____

GENERAL NOTES OR REMARKS _____

APPROVED:

_____ 19 _____

FOREST SUPERVISOR

_____ 19 _____

REGIONAL FORESTER

REPORTING OFFICER

TITLE

CAMP GROUND STRUCTURES

Camp Ground Structures

At present there is a wide diversity of opinion concerning the kind of structures which best serve the various needs of those who are seeking the forest areas for recreational activity. Registering booths, information buildings, community shelters (with and without stoves and fireplaces), general recreational buildings and overlook structures, should be most carefully designed. The ideal type of structure is the one which is so designed that, so far as is possible, it becomes a logical part of the forest surroundings. Some very fine camp ground structures are to be found in National Forest areas, especially in the Mount Hood National Forest and in other parts of the North Pacific Region.

The best results will be obtained in the design and construction of camp ground buildings when the materials used conform to the natural conditions of the area. I have noticed in some of the areas a number of structures which in general design are excellent. On the other hand, the entire appropriateness of the structure for the location in which it is erected sometimes falls short of the result desired because some details, such as roof covering, cornice or window and doors, has not been well studied. This entire problem presents a fine opportunity for demonstrating the ability of the designer to appreciate the requirements of the forest surroundings.



Lewis & Clark State Park - Forest Camp, Washington

Detail of registering building. This building is a very appropriate type for camp grounds and picnic areas. It is not in a natural setting because of the absence of any planting immediately adjacent to the structure.



Siuslaw National Forest - Siltcoos Outlet Forest Camp

Detail of an appropriately designed community building, containing provision for two camp stoves and an open fireplace.



Deschutes National Forest - Metolius River Camp

Detail view of "community kitchen" with cooking ovens and fireplaces. A very excellently designed structure.



Columbia National Forest - Clear Fork Forest Camp

General view of the community kitchen building located among the large hemlocks. This is an appropriate building for this area. The camp stoves within this building could be better arranged by keeping this unit at the back of the structure rather than in the middle of the floor area.



Targhee National Forest - Warm River Forest Camp

A view of the large community shelter building erected for the use of picnickers. This is an excellent type of shelter which might well be considered, in modified form, for use at the "Overlook Point" on the Grand Mesa Plateau, near the rim.



Siuslaw National Forest - Siltcoos Outlet Forest Camp

This type of registering booth is very appropriate for a forest camp area but can be fitted more naturally into the forest surroundings if a few vines and some plantings of native material are used around the base of the structure to properly enframe the feature.



Mount Hood National Forest - Clackamas Lake Ranger Station

Detail view of an information booth. The design of the booth is excellent but the development of the area adjacent to the booth might have been given further study. The flag pole, steps, sun dial and entrance to the booth, are on an axis and present a congested appearance in reality. The small retaining wall should be constructed with a "batter".



Willamette National Forest
McKenzie Bridge Forest Camp

View showing in detail a very interesting type of registering booth which contains a very unusual detail for holding the register.

FOOT BRIDGES



Willamette National Forest - McKenzie Bridge Forest Camp

Detail view of an interesting log bridge used for foot traffic across the river. This is an appropriate type of bridge for forest areas



Cache National Forest - City Park Forest Camp in Logan Canyon

Detail view of a most interesting foot bridge constructed across the Logan River.



Willamette National Forest
McKenzie Bridge Forest Camp

Detail view looking along the axis of the bridge. Note the interesting type of hewn timber floor used in the construction of this bridge.

CAMP GROUND STOVES AND FIREPLACES

Camp Ground Stoves and Fireplaces

One of the most important features in the camp ground and picnic area units is the camp stove. It is necessary that this stove fulfill the following requirements:

- A. Adequate fire box and proper draft
- B. Top of sufficient height and of type of construction making the stove of the maximum practical use.
- C. Attractive and appropriate in design

There is probably as great a range of designs for camp stoves throughout these four Regions as could be found anywhere. These types range from the rather well designed and practical combination camp stove and fireplace shown in paragraphs Nos. 308851 and 308852, page 208, (Siltcoos Outlet Forest Camp in the Siuslaw National Forest) to the "transplanted-sophisticated-washtub" stove shown in photograph No. 308900 page 210 (Harry's Flats Forest Camp in the Lolo National Forest) and photograph No. 308921, page 201, (Spring Forest Camp in the Deerlodge National Forest).

The "washtub" stove, and the "kitchen-range" type shown in photograph No. 308798, page 210, (Buffalo Forest Camp in the Targhee National Forest) ought to be entirely abandoned. The only argument in favor of these stoves is their extremely practical value in actual use. The other undesirable qualities far outweigh this one quality of practical use.

The camper who occupies a camp ground during a period of days desires a type of stove with a solid plate on the top (to keep the cooking

utensils as free from smoke as possible), the top of sufficient height to make the stove easy to work over, and provision for an adequate draft. The stove used in the Siltcoos Outlet Forest Camp (photographs Nos. 308851 and 308852, page 208) and the stove used in the Fall Creek Forest Camp (photograph No. 308874, page 206) seem best adapted to fulfill these requirements. The only additional requirement suggested is that the stone work be very informal in character, and of a design which gives an appearance of stability to this camp feature.

The simple grating (generally used without any stones protecting the sides), shown in photograph No. 308737, page 205, (Holy Cross National Forest, Tigiwon Forest camp is extremely inexpensive. It is not a satisfactory camp ground stove, but it may be acceptable for use in a picnic area.

An ideal stove for camp ground purposes is the type shown in photograph No. 308851 (page 208), which serves the purpose of a combined cooking stove and fireplace. After the evening meal is over, the camp occupants usually wish, especially during the cool evenings, to have a camp fire, and this feature provides for the fire without any abnormal hazard. The type of stove, shown in photograph No. 308857, (page 209) (State Park at Newport, Oregon) is too high and too ponderous.

Serious study should be given to the problem of developing a camp ground and picnic stove of two types -

A. The ideal camp stove to serve as a combination stove and fireplace.

B. A simple grating for occasional use in a picnic area.



Deerlodge National Forest
Spring Hill Forest Camp

Detail view of a stove used in this area. This type of stove may be entirely practical for cooking, but it is a most distracting element to be located in the midst of a camp ground unit and its use should be discouraged. From my observation I do not think there is a practical method of "camouflaging" this stove with stone. There are a number of solutions for the appropriate design of a unit of this kind, so much more desirable than this feature.



Lolo National Forest - Bitterroot Flats Forest Camp

Detail view of a camp stove. An effort has been made to informalize the stove by surrounding it with an unfortunate arrangement of stone.



Lolo National Forest - Bitterroot Flats Forest Camp

Detail view of a camp stove. An effort has been made to improve the stove unit by surrounding it with stone.



Deerlodge National Forest - Echo Lake Area

Detail view of a camp stove in use in the Echo Lake area. These camp stoves are not as attractive or as well constructed as they might be.



Deschutes National Forest - Metolius River Camp

Detail of a combination fireplace and picnic stove. Unfortunately the stove pipe chimney has not been properly camouflaged with stones, and it is a detracting element. The problem of providing cupboards in some camp ground areas is becoming acute. If cupboards are necessary they should be made as inconspicuous as possible.



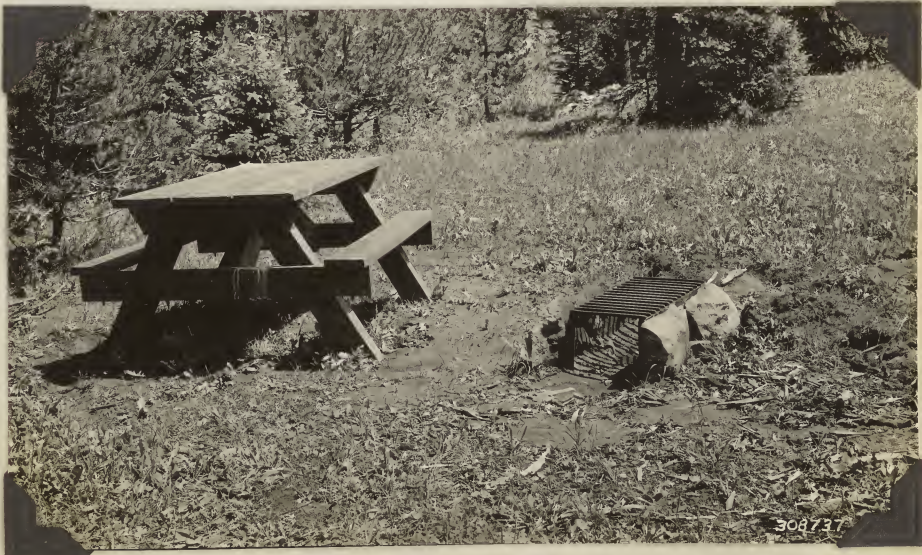
Columbia National Forest - Clear Fork Forest Camp

Detail of a camp stove used in this area. The texture of stone in this structure is not well done. This type of camp stove should be discouraged in favor of a stove similar to the one used in Siuslaw National Forest at Siltcoos Outlet Forest Camp.



White River National Forest - Lost Creek Picnic Area

Detail of a fireplace and picnic table in use in this picnic area. Note the concrete construction in connection with the fire-place. This is not a desirable type of construction. Also note the natural cover of vegetation not yet destroyed.



Holy Cross National Forest

"Upper" Camp Ground, approximately two miles above Tigiwon Forest Camp. Type of fireplace and picnic bench generally used in Region 2. Note the stones which have been placed against either side of the grating in order to provide protection against winds which sometimes sweep across this portion of the camp ground. Also note the existing cover of vegetation which has not yet been disturbed.



Olympic National Forest - Fall Creek Forest Camp

Detail of a camp stove with the door open. The stone work is very poor and the stove is not entirely practical because no provision is made for controlling the draft.



Olympic National Forest - Fall Creek Forest Camp

Detail of a camp stove with the door closed. This feature gives an appearance of "instability" because the texture of the stone work is very poorly done. The surface of the stone work is too rough, the texture gives the appearance of being too loose and the selection of individual stones has not produced a uniform effect.



Rainier National Park - Forest Camp

Detail of new type of camp stove in use in this camp ground. Note the warping of the plate. This stove is not practical for camp ground or picnic areas.



Rainier National Park - Forest Camp

Detail of the old type of camp ground stove. The grating is too low. This type of fireplace is not practical for camp ground use.



Siuslaw National Forest - Siltcoos Outlet Forest Camp

Detail view of a combination picnic oven and fireplace, showing the structure when used as a fireplace.



Siuslaw National Forest - Siltcoos Outlet Forest Camp

Detail view of a combination fireplace and picnic oven, showing the structure when used as an oven or stove.



Crater Lake National Park - Camp Area

Detail photograph showing combination fireplace and camp stove now in use at Crater Lake. This type of picnic stove is not appropriate for camp use and I understand that it is being abandoned.



State Park at Newport, Oregon

Detail of a picnic stove recently constructed in this area. Note that the stove has no door and no damper. The plate is easily removable. It is warped. The top of the plate is too high (approximately 3 feet above the ground). The stove is clumsy and not attractive or practical.



Targhee National Forest - Buffalo Forest Camp

General view of the camp ground showing the relationship of camp units to each other, and showing the interesting natural forest cover that has been preserved through the proper distribution of camp units. (Approximately 75 to 100 feet apart).



Lolo National Forest - Harry's Flat Forest Camp

General view showing a typical camp unit in this area. Note the stove, which is not appropriate for a forest area. This type of stove is a most detracting element in a forest camp. It should be entirely abandoned in favor of a more appropriate feature which fits into the atmosphere of the forest surroundings.



Willamette National Forest - McKenzie Bridge Forest Camp

Detail of a typical "permanent camp" with the evening meal in preparation. Note the typical fireplace which is used in this region. These permanent camp structures are very popular in the larger camp grounds.



Mount Hood National Forest - Camp Creek Forest Camp

Detail view of a "warming" fire, showing a small boy sitting beside the fire warming himself after taking a swim in water with a temperature of approximately 58° . Note the interesting construction of the log seats.

TABLES FOR CAMP GROUNDS
AND PICNIC AREAS



Olympic National Forest - Fall Creek Forest Camp

Detail showing a unique table with the top constructed of a single slab. This kind of construction is entirely practical in locations where the large timber grows.



State Park at Newport, Oregon

Detail of picnic table used in this area. The seats (approximately 18" to 19" in height) are too high. The top of the seat should be approximately 15" to 16" for comfortable use.



Kaniksu National Forest - Priest Lake Area

Detail photograph of picnic table, cupboard and stove in one of the privately owned picnic areas. This contains all of the elements which are not desirable in a camp ground and picnic area.



Lolo National Forest - Harry's Flat Forest Camp

Detail view of an interesting type of picnic table, constructed for use in this camp.

Trails for Hiking and for Horseback Riding

The ideal hiking trail should be of sufficient width to permit two people to walk abreast. This requires a width of not less than 4 feet.

The trails should be so designed that the recreationist can travel over loops of various lengths and return to his starting point without retracing his steps. The trail in the Siltcoos Outlet Forest camp (see photograph No. 308853, page 102) and the trail at Cape Perpetua camp ground are ideal. There is a tendency in the Rocky Mountain Region to make the trails too narrow.

Barriers to Control Automobile Traffic in Camp Grounds and Picnic Areas

The ideal development of recreation areas cannot be accomplished unless the movement of automobiles within the areas is restricted in a proper way to definite roads and parking spaces. The attitude of the public with reference to such restrictions apparently varies in different Regions. In some Regions, where unrestricted use of recreation areas has been a common practice for a number of years, the public is inclined to disregard barriers which define parking areas, sometimes to the extent of removing posts, logs, rails, and stones in order to provide the access which they feel is their right. The type of recreationist is the one who demands that his automobile be parked beside the tent or picnic table. He needs education in the proper respect for, and in the use of recreation areas. There are other Regions in which the public welcomes these restrictions, knowing full well that their enforcement preserves for them and for others a more attractive recreation area.

Barriers of an appropriate kind, in harmony with the forest surroundings, must be adopted in every camp ground and picnic area. Whether the barrier be of logs, post and rail, wood or stone posts, or of natural plant growth, the message must be conveyed to the public in a pleasing but definite way.

Trailers

The increased use of the trailer and the desire of its owner to have the same access to a recreation area as does the man who comes in an automobile, places an added responsibility upon those who are designing the recreation areas. Loops must be provided in which to park these trailers, and automobiles should be prohibited from using these loops.

Signs for Different Purposes

It is a rare occasion as one travels through these National Forest Regions to find appropriate signs, of the desired proportions, and constructed in a natural setting. The following pages contain some interesting photographs of various types of signs which, with few exceptions, are sufficiently well designed and located in an attractive and natural setting. Signs which meet the many requirements of the traveller in the National Forest areas should be -

- A. Attractively designed and adapted to the
forest surroundings
- B. Located where they will be of maximum value
- C. Of sufficient size and texture to be in scale
with the surrounding area

Photograph No. 308859, page 223, (direction sign in the State Park at Newport, Oregon) is one of the most attractive signs which I have seen during this trip. Photograph No. 308907, page 227, (sign marking the entrance to Bitterroot Flats Forest Camp), photograph No. 308813, page 154, (sign marking the entrance to the Mount Hood National Forest), and photograph No. 308864, page 222, (sign marking the entrance to the Clear Fork Forest Camp) are among the most attractive signs erected within these forest areas. All of them, however, are lacking in adequate planting around the base of the sign.

The sign shown in photograph No. 310376, (page 226) should be abandoned for use in the forest areas, and a sign similar to the one in photograph No. 308907, (page 227) should be adopted, with the color changed to a natural brown.

In some cases the signs are constructed too low and no allowance is made for the height of the proposed ground cover planting which ought to be placed around the base of the sign. See photograph No. 308803,

page 221, (entrance sign to Grandview Point in the Targhee National Forest) and photograph No. 308847, page 221(entrance sign to Siltcoos Outlet Forest Camp).

This entire problem of adequate and appropriate signs should be given the most careful study through the Washington Office, and sketches made for the guidance of the regional landscape architects.

Very adequate provision has been made throughout all of the Forest Regions inspected on this trip for the erection and proper design of signs (directional and informational). A considerable part of the public who have occasion to visit these recreation areas are strangers in the region and, therefore, special effort should be made not only to have signs erected at the desired locations, in order to provide directions to these recreation areas and to other points of interest, but also to give information concerning the name and importance of the area.

MISCELLANEOUS SIGNS



Lolo National Forest
Entrance Sign to Bonita Ranger Station

Detail view of the entrance sign which appears to be too high in its present setting. When the necessary grading and planting is completed around the base of this sign, the effect will be much improved.



Targhee National Forest - Grandview Point (Direction Sign)

Detail of a typical entrance sign located in a triangular area at the intersection of the side road and the main forest highway. Triangular areas on which such signs are erected should be planted with a natural forest ground cover in order to give the signs a more attractive and natural setting. This sign in particular should be approximately 18 inches higher than it now stands.



Siuslaw National Forest - Siltcoos Outlet Forest Camp

Detail view showing entrance sign for these camp grounds. This sign is approximately 15 inches too low. The area surrounding this sign should be planted with appropriate native ground cover, and the sand bank should be planted with Holland grass. (See photographs Nos. 308854 and 308855, page 108).



Columbia National Forest
Clear Fork Forest Camp

Detail view of the sign designating the entrance to the camp ground. This is a very appropriate sign. Note the absence of the usual pile of boulders around the base of this sign. This area should be planted with a ground cover of native material in order to improve the setting in which the sign is located.



State Park at Newport, Oregon

Detail of a most attractive direction sign used in this area. This type of sign could be copied to excellent advantage in some of the National Forest camps.



Camp Ground Sign

If this type of camp ground sign is to be used, this design is more preferable than the design shown in photograph No. 310376.



Mount Hood National Forest
Summit Forest Guard Station

A detail view of the sign designating the station's name, and located on the main forest highway. It seems unnecessary to pile so many stones around the base of these signs, and it also seems desirable to raise their height and to use natural forest ground-cover around the base. The conception of this design is excellent.



Camp Ground Sign

This type of camp ground sign ought to be discouraged for camp ground use in forest areas. It does not have good proportions. It presents an artificial and unnatural effect.



Lolo National Forest
Bitterroot Flats Forest Camp

Detail view of the sign used to designate the entrance to this camp ground area. This sign would be more appropriate if the background of the triangular portion were a natural light brown color.



Cabinet National Forest

Detail view of the historic sign located on the Yellowstone Trail near Savenac, Montana. This is one of the very interesting signs which have been erected in numerous parts of the National Forests to convey information of historical value.



Columbia National Forest - Clear Fork Forest Camp

General view showing the location of the sign designating the entrance to the Clear Fork Forest Camp. The entrance to the camp ground is to the left of this picture. The main highway shows directly ahead. See also photograph No. 308864 (page 222).

WATER SUPPLY FEATURES

Water Supply Features

The features from which the water supply is procured range from a simple wrought iron or galvanized iron pipe with a faucet (attached to a tree) to an elaborate combination bubbler fountain and faucet outlet (see photograph Nos. 308789 and 308807, page 231). In some instances, efforts have been made to disguise the water outlets by creating an artificial spring effect (see photographs 308908 and 308920, page 232).

In any event, no source of water supply should be so designed that it is in any way unsanitary. The fountain best adapted to intensively used recreation areas is the combined bubbler and faucet fountain, with provisions for continuous flow where an unlimited supply of mountain water is available, and with provision for controlling the flow where only a limited supply of water is available.

Every effort should be made to design these water supply features in such a way that they blend into the natural surroundings of the forest area. In no place should any source of water supply be such that the public is required to dip a pail into the pool to procure water for cooking or other purposes.



Cache National Forest - City Park Forest Camp

Detail view of an interesting drinking fountain developed as a source of water supply for the camp ground and picnic area. If this texture of stone work is to be used then there should be less exposure of stone in order to give a greater appearance of stability to this fountain. The individual stones might also be laid closer together.



Targhee National Forest - Warm River Forest Camp

Detail view of a typical drinking fountain used in this camp ground area. This type of fountain might be well adapted to a forest camp ground if careful study were devoted to some of the details in order to produce a more definite informal texture in the stone work and a less artificial detail for the top of the fountain.



Lolo National Forest - Rock Creek Forest Camp

Detail view of an interesting artificial spring constructed in this camp ground. The design of this spring should be somewhat modified in order to improve the sanitary features. If an artificial feature such as the ones shown in this photograph and No. 308920 (below) is to be built, the most careful consideration should be given to the detail of construction, both in the feature and the immediate surroundings so that the feature may become as nearly as possible a natural part of the setting.



Deerlodge National Forest - Spring Hill Forest Camp

Detail view of the artificial spring effect constructed in this camp ground area.



Hydrant in a Tree Trunk

Detail view of a water supply feature where the hydrant has been made to resemble a part of a tree. The faucet, in contrast, is rather crude.

TOILETS

Toilets

Full recognition should be given to the different requirements imposed upon the location of toilets and access to toilets for overnight camp grounds and for picnic areas. The toilet in the camp ground area must be equally as accessible during the night hours as during the daylight hours. The toilet in the picnic area is used mainly during the daylight hours and therefore it may be more secluded and not as readily accessible as the toilet erected for use in the camp ground area. The use of any camp ground area should be most carefully analyzed in order to determine the provisions that should be made available in any toilet building. It is often a question as to whether a toilet for single, individual use (see photograph No. 308905, page 239), or a toilet accommodating more than one person (see photograph No. 308771, page 238) is desirable.

Toilets should not be unduly conspicuous because of the lack of the necessary seclusion (see photograph No. 308905, page 239) or because of the design and color scheme (see photograph No. 308771, page 238). An excellent design for a toilet is shown in photograph No. 308861 (page 236) and photograph No. 308810 (page 238).

In the Siltcoos Outlet Forest Camp, the toilets are unduly hidden among the heavier undergrowth, while in the Metolius River camp the paths to some of the toilets are not constructed for easy and convenient use.



Lewis & Clark State Park, Washington

Detail view of a toilet building, the sides of which are covered with heavy bark and the roof of which is covered with moss. This building produces a very natural effect and, with improvements in the architectural details of doors and windows, could be a most appropriate structure.



Deschutes National Forest
Metolius River Camp

Detail view of a toilet building, the outside of which has been covered with slabs. Unfortunately, the entrance side of the structure has been left in its original condition. In this instance, there is not an appropriate path approaching the building.



Mount Hood National Forest - Camp Creek Camp Area

View of a very attractively designed small bath house located near the swimming pool. This is a very appropriate building for this location. The sides are of natural wood color to harmonize with the atmosphere among the large fir trees. This design might to excellent advantage be copied in modified form in other Regions.



Wasatch National Forest - Aspen Grove Picnic Area

Detail view of a typical larger toilet building now used in Region 4. It seems that the white trim on these buildings makes them somewhat too conspicuous and too "sophisticated" for a forest area.



Lolo National Forest
Bitterroot Flats Camp

Detail view of a toilet building in this camp ground. The structure is at least 12 inches too high and the door is unusually high. Such features should not be as conspicuous as this one.

Garbage Receptacles

I am convinced as a result of my observations that more study should be given to the design and location of the "above-ground portions" of garbage receptacles, and to the proper grading and planting over the larger pits which are found in some of the intensively used camp grounds.



Yellowstone National Park - Norris Geyser Basin

View showing in detail the method of protecting the garbage cans against removal. Note the four cedar or pine posts which are erected in the form of a square immediately around the garbage can.

Planting Problems

The problems of planting, covering conservation of existing plants and transplanting all new materials, are important.

The most important problem is to so develop the human use of the forest areas that a maximum conservation of existing plant growth will prevail. In order to accomplish this result, a very thorough study of existing conditions is necessary before any plans are prepared and an equally thorough supervision is necessary during the construction program.

In some Regions the feeling prevails that no tree, however much it may interfere with scenic vistas or views, should be removed. I have seen numerous instances where there should not be the least question concerning the removal of a specimen tree or group of trees in order to improve an otherwise unattractive vista. In some instances existing trees completely conceal the distant view which might otherwise be a fine asset to some forest highway.

The removal of trees should be the last step in a construction operation for the development of a road, camp ground, or special use area. Only those trees which it is absolutely necessary to remove in order to provide space for operations should be taken out prior to the completion of the construction program.

In rare instances where forest growth is not abundant, it may be necessary to establish a growth of willows or aspens in order to create the necessary shade for proposed camp ground or picnic areas. This procedure should be a last resort and should be done only because areas on which adequate tree growth exists are entirely inaccessible or too far removed from the center of population that should be served by a definite

camp ground or picnic area.

It sometimes happens that a camp ground area can be greatly improved by the introduction of native plant materials in order to restore a satisfactory forest ground cover or to provide some effective screen of planting between camp ground units. This restoring of the forest undergrowth has been excellently done in the Siltcoos Outlet Forest Camp in the Siuslaw National Forest.

Almost without exception there has been little or no effort made to plant a cover of forest vegetation around forest entrance features, important direction signs, and various recreational buildings in the camp grounds. Photograph No. 308895, page 155, (entrance to Lolo National Forest) shows the usual method of "fortifying" the large signs marking some of the forest entrances. Contrast this composition with that shown in photograph No. 308864, page 222 (marking entrance to Clear Fork National Forest Camp) where there is a complete absence of any stone. In both instances, no effort has been made to plant the area around the base of the entrance feature. On the other hand, in connection with the entrance feature to Mount Hood National Forest (photograph No. 308813, page 154), ineffective attempt has been made to relieve the severity of the entrance feature by some planting around the base.

Photograph No. 308803, page 221, (entrance to Grandview Point) and photograph No. 308847, page 221, (entrance to Siltcoos Outlet Forest Camp) show two methods of treating this type of sign. Both signs are located in a triangular area at the intersection of two roads and no planting has been placed around either sign.

Maintenance Problems

With the present urge to conduct a program of considerable expansion in the development of camp grounds and picnic areas, there seems to me to be a decided danger that more recreational facilities may be developed than the available future funds for proper maintenance of these areas will justify. I feel that every recreation area should be so designed that a minimum of maintenance is required.

The ideal recreation area which is intensively used, especially for picnic purposes, must have a much greater amount of maintenance at certain times during the season than is required for normal camp ground activities. Those who use camp grounds during a period of days and sometimes weeks seem to have a more wholesome respect for properly maintaining the recreation area than do those who occasionally use recreation areas for picnic purposes.

The cost of maintenance must be considered as an important factor, which, to a great extent, determines the kind of camp ground or picnic area facilities that should be provided. There is nothing less inviting to the public, seeking wholesome recreation in the forest areas, than to find a camp ground or picnic area which is not adequately maintained.

PROBLEMS OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

IN

THE NATIONAL FORESTS

The following synopsis covers those items of planning and construction, relating to the development of National Forest Areas, to which study should be devoted by the landscape architect, in order that the maximum social use may be realized through the preservation and improvement of the scenic values and the specific active recreational values.

This outline is a preliminary draft prepared for further study and revision before being considered as final.

Prepared by

A. D. TAYLOR

Consulting Landscape Architect

September 1935

September 30, 1935

U. S. FOREST SERVICE

NATIONAL FORESTS

Problems of Landscape Architecture in the National Forests

A. Planning and development in forest areas

1. Method of procedure

- a. Securing basic information regarding existing conditions and requirements of the problem
- b. Kinds of plans and extent of planning which is necessary
 1. Topographic maps
 2. Photographs of existing conditions
 3. Sketch studies
 4. Revised and final studies
 5. Grading plans, planting plans, etc.
 6. Analysis of cost figures
 7. Specifications
- c. Organization for planning
 1. General planning policy applicable to all Regions
 2. Organization within individual Regions

2. Design of landscape

a. Land use studies

1. Administration
2. Scenic strips
3. Natural parks, etc.
4. Public uses (camp grounds, picnic grounds)

A-2-a-cont'd

5. Commercial use
 6. Semi public organizations and municipal uses
 7. Private organizations and club sites
 8. "Special Use" residences and summer homes
- b. Land area planning and development
1. National Forest entrances
 - aa. Purpose of entrance feature
 1. To define specific boundary
 2. To convey information
 3. To add interest
 - bb. Problems of defining entrances
 1. All land within entrance publicly owned
 2. Only a portion of land within entrance publicly owned
 3. Changes in location of forest entrance (permanent vs. temporary entrance feature)
 - cc. Appropriateness of design for entrance feature
 1. Width of entrance road
 2. Adaptation to adjacent surroundings
 3. Existing topography on either side of highway
 4. Dignified vs. impressive design
 5. Materials available for construction
 6. Single piers vs. two piers
 2. Roads
 - aa. Kinds of roads and uses of each
 - bb. Locations for roads
 - cc. Problems of design
 1. Alinement

A-2-b-2-cc-cont'd.

- Clearing roadside?*
2. Bridges
 3. Crowns
 4. Culverts
 5. Curbs and gutters
 6. Maximum curvature and superelevation
 7. Maximum gradient
 8. Power and telephone poles
 9. Surfacing
- dd. Providing "loops"
- ee. Features along roadside
(Borrow pits and stock piles)
- ff. Parking areas at important view points
1. Size and location
 2. Details of design
 - a. Turnouts
 - b. Waysides
- gg. Importance of vistas and views from the road or highway
- hh. "Scenic Strip" along the sides of highways
1. Purpose of this strip
(To preserve natural beauty for the traveller)
 2. Factors governing width of scenic strip
 - a. Character of vegetation
 - b. Topography on area adjacent to roadside
 - c. Types of views and vistas available
 - d. Slopes in canyons
 3. Development of scenic strip
 - a. Use of scenic strip for camp ground and picnic purposes

A-2-b-2-hh-3-cont'd.

- b. Clearing dead growth from scenic strip to make it more accessible
- c. Location of telephone lines through scenic strip

3. Trails

- aa. Utility trails
(to toilets, garbage receptacles, water supply, etc.)
- bb. Pleasure trails
 - 1. Bridle trails
 - a. Location and width
 - b. Methods of construction
 - 2. Pedestrian trails
 - a. To overlook points
 - b. Fishermen's trails
 - c. General recreation trails
 - d. Primitive area trails
 - e. Wilderness trails
 - f. Nature trails
 - g. Ski trails
 - h. Portages
 - i. Toboggan slides
 - j. Footbridges
 - k. Locations and widths
 - 1. First class trails
 - 2. Second class trails
 - 3. Man ways
 - 4. "Foreign" trails

A-2-b-cont'd.

4. Waterways

- a. Canoe trails
- b. Scenic strips

5. Recreational areas

- aa. Camp grounds and picnic areas
(over-night or longer use and for picnic use only)

1. Problems of planning

- a. Necessity for intelligent planning
- b. Expensive development not required
- c. Practical use and attractiveness
- d. Naturalness of forest to be preserved
(Desire for approach to primitive atmosphere)
- e. Area of outstanding quality preferred
- f. Provide for enjoyment in a natural way
- g. Minimum evidence of man-made surroundings

2. Selection of site

- a. Accessibility to centers of population and to highways
- b. Natural beauty of area
- c. Nearby opportunities for recreational activities
- d. Adaptability of local topography to specific use
- e. Practicability of expansion
- f. Proximity to water area

3. Use of camp grounds and picnic areas

- a. "Saturation" point, injurious to existing vegetation cover
- b. Conflicting uses of two kinds of areas
(Picnickers are active; campers are quiet)
(Day use vs. night use)

A-2-b-5-aa-cont'd.

4. Procedure in planning the camp grounds and picnic areas
 - a. Determining size of area required
 - b. Preparation of topographic map
(showing water areas, springs, important trees and groups of trees, open areas, existing views, existing roads and trails, geological formations)
 - c. Detailed inspection of conditions on the grounds
 - d. Developing the landscape study
 1. Determination of intensity of occupancy
 2. Location of approach roads
 3. Determining location of camp units
 4. Locating internal roads for camp circulation
(including general parking, individual parking and trailer loops) *or spurs*
 5. Planning the individual camp units
 6. Locating proposed utility facilities
 7. Studying possibilities for scenic views
 8. Locating general recreational features
 9. Protection of natural vegetation and procedure in clearing
 10. Locating signs and bulletin boards
 11. Use of camp grounds and picnic areas
 - a. Problems of preserving natural vegetation cover (rich, moist ground vs. dry ground)
 12. Kinds of camp grounds
 - a. Large timber areas
 1. Remote from streams and lakes
 - a. Adjacent to streams and lakes

A-2-b-5-aa-4-d-12-cont'd.

- b. Smaller pine wooded areas
 - c. Aspen areas
 - d. Open areas
 - e. Artificially planted areas
- 13. Factors to be considered in developing camp ground and picnic areas
 - a. Intensity of use
 - b. Reasons for seeking such recreation areas
 - 1. Escape from the heat of the low-lands
 - 2. To enjoy unusual scenery
 - 3. Rest and relaxation
 - 4. Nature study activities
 - 5. Recreation through hiking, fishing and hunting
 - c. Problems of maintenance
 - d. Problems of water supply
 - e. Problems of sanitation
 - f. Danger from forest fires
 - g. Policing
 - h. Lighting
- 14. Road problems in connection with camp grounds and picnic areas
 - a. Problems of locating road
 - b. One-way vs. two-way traffic
 - c. Parking of automobiles
 - 1. General parking areas
 - 2. Individual parking areas

A-2-b-5-aa-4-d-14-cont'd.

3. Circulation of traffic within camp area
 4. Kinds of barriers and locations for barriers in controlling traffic
 5. Automobile problems in camp grounds and in picnic areas
15. Facilities desired by campers and picnickers
- a. Attractive natural surroundings
 - b. Adequate shade or sunshine
 - c. Existing natural ground cover
 - d. Source of good water supply for drinking, cooking and bathing
 - e. Properly located sanitary facilities
 - f. Reasonable accessibility to camp grounds
 - g. Protection against sun, wind and dust *smoke?*
 - h. Normal amount of privacy
 - i. Adequate level space for tent and table
 - j. Nearby recreation facilities
 - k. Supply of fuel
 - l. Regular and adequate maintenance
16. Regulations controlling use of recreation areas
- a. Maximum personal liberty for individual campers
 - b. Respect for use of camp by others
 - c. Appreciation of collective community interest in camp use
 - d. Method of conveying instructions regarding limitations of use, without offending

A-2-b-5-aa-4-d-cont'd.

17. Provisions for circulation of pedestrian traffic in camp grounds and picnic areas
 - a. Paths properly located
 - b. Plantings
 - c. Adequate space between camp units
 - d. Artificial barriers
18. Elements of design in camp units
 - a. Individual parking spur
 - b. Camp stove and fireplace
 - c. Tent or cabin
 - d. Table (movable or anchored)
19. Relation of camp units to each other
 - a. Methods of procuring privacy
 - b. Distance between camp units
 - c. Definite lines of separation between camp units not desirable
 - d. Problems of intensively used picnic areas
20. Problems presented by trailers
 - a. Special provision for parking
 - b. Space required for trailer camp
 - c. Parking of trailer automobile
21. Stoves and fireplaces
 - a. Stoves vs. fireplaces
 - b. Combination stove and fireplace
 - c. Individual camp unit fire pit
 - d. Problems to be considered in design of stove and fireplace

A-2-b-5-aa-4-d-21-d-cont'd.

- Camp grounds?*
1. Use of stove and fireplace
 2. Natural surroundings
 3. Practical use vs. natural appropriate design
 - e. Community stoves and fireplaces
 - f. Warming ovens
 22. Parking areas for camp grounds and picnic areas
 - a. General location of parking area (groups of cars, individual cars, trailers)
 - b. Problems of shade and dust *5 mts?*
 - c. Barriers defining parking areas (Individual stones, groups of stones, logs and rails, natural tree growth, wooden posts, hedges, ditches and embankments)
 23. Children's play areas
 - a. An asset to large camp grounds and picnic areas
 - b. Location of play areas
 - c. Facilities to be provided in play areas
 24. Recreation facilities for "grown-ups"
 - a. Indoor baseball for picnic areas
 - b. Shuffleboard
 - c. Horseshoe pits
 - d. Barbecue pits
 - e. Community camp fire
 - f. Swimming pools and bath houses
 25. Hunters' camps
 - a. Back country camps

A-2-b-5-aa-4-d-25-d-cont'd.

1. Water and sanitation problems
2. Necessary protection *shelter?*
3. Horse corrals and pastures, mangers and feed

26. Picnic Areas

1. Picnic areas vs. camp grounds
2. Community fireplaces and picnic tables
3. Rotating use of areas

bb. Primitive areas

1. Access to primitive areas
2. Trails through primitive areas
3. Shelters and other facilities to be provided in primitive areas

cc. Water areas

1. Ponds and lakes
 - a. Control of water level
 - b. Treatment of shore line
 - c. Dams and spillways
 - d. Boat docks
 1. Small individual boats
 2. Boats for rental
 3. Motor boats
 - e. Bathing beaches
 - f. Skating ponds
2. Storage reservoirs
3. Swimming pools
4. Springs
 - a. Artificial
 - b. Mineral
 - c. Thermal

A-2-b-5-cc-cont'd

5. Wading pools
6. Stagnant water areas
7. Bank protection
 - a. Planting (see Plant Material)
 - b. Revetment
8. Waterfalls
 - a. Protection of waterfalls
 - b. Developing areas from which to view waterfalls
- dd. Special Use areas
 1. Factors determining location and size of special use areas
 2. Kinds of special use areas
 - a. Commercial use
(hotels and resorts)
 - b. Summer camps
 3. Restrictions controlling development and use of "special use" areas
 4. General plan of area
 - a. Access roads
 - b. Interior roads
6. Plant material
 - aa. Conservation of existing growth
 1. Pruning ("high skirting" to be avoided)
 2. Removal of existing trees
 - a. To provide vistas
 - b. To enhance existing views
 3. Planting within camp grounds and picnic areas
 4. Planting along highways and trails
 5. Preserving materials for future planting
(temporarily removed during construction)

A-2-b-6-cont'd.

- bb. Problems of transplanting
 - 1. Choice of plant materials
 - 2. Native materials vs. nursery stock
 - 3. Creating new vegetation cover
 - a. Side slopes of roads
 - b. Camp grounds and picnic areas
 - c. Borrow pits
 - d. Eroded areas
 - 4. Landscape composition in plantings
 - a. Natural woodland areas
 - b. Around buildings
 - c. In connection with forest entrances
 - d. Around location and direction signs
 - 5. Planting windbreaks
 - 6. Planting camping and picnic areas
 - a. Long-time planting
 - b. Mortality expected
 - c. Planting methods
 - d. Planting protection
 - 7. Turf areas
 - a. Seeding
 - b. Sodding
 - c. Plugging
 - 8. Planting seasons
- 7. Grading
 - aa. Roads and walks
 - bb. Areas around buildings
 - cc. Steep slopes

A-cont'd

3. Design of structures

a. Orientation and sites for building

1. Orientation
2. Seclusion
3. Architectural design
4. Color of walls and roof
5. Foundations
6. Elevation of floor grade

b. Administrative buildings

1. Office, ranger's residence, registering booths, etc.
2. Development of ranger stations
 - a. Selection of site for ranger station
 - b. Grouping of buildings for ranger station
 - c. Design of roads and walks for ranger station
 - d. Problems of grading on ranger station areas
 - e. Drainage of lawns and roads
 - f. Problems of planting
 - g. Entrances to ranger station

c. Recreational buildings

1. Cabins
2. Shelters
3. Community kitchens
4. Overlooks
5. Stores and gas stations
6. Warming houses
7. Bath houses
8. Permanent camp shelters
9. Hospice buildings for climbers

Maintenance of plantings & lawns

A-3-cont'd.

d. Miscellaneous structures

1. Entrance piers or features
 - a. To forest areas
 - b. To camp ground and picnic spots
2. Entrance signs and directional signs
 - a. To overlooks, etc.
 - b. To camps and picnic spots
3. Information (and caution) signs and bulletin boards
4. General design of signs
5. Tables
6. Playground equipment
7. Bridges
8. Special Use Camps
9. Walls
 - a. Parapet walls along highways
 - b. Dry walls
 - c. Masonry walls
10. Toilet buildings
 - a. Design or types
11. Garbage pits or cans
12. Cupboards
13. Water supply
 - a. Drinking fountains
 - b. Faucets for general water supply
 - c. Natural and artificial springs
 - d. Continuous water supply vs. controlled water supply

A-3-d-13-cont'd.

- e. Tanks - elevated and buried
- f. Hydraulic rams
- g. Wells, artesian, driven and dug
- h. Requirements per capita
 - 1. Camp areas
 - 2. Picnic areas
- 14. Design of picnic stove
 - a. Simple grate vs. kitchen range
 - b. Grate vs. plate
 - c. Dimension of fire box and provisions for controlling draft
 - d. Protection against fire hazard
 - e. Height of top of plate and details of construction for plate and fire box
- 15. Flytraps
- 16. Incinerators
- 17. Disposal tanks
- 18. Disposal beds
- 19. Amphitheatres
- 20. Bird feeding stations
- 21. Corrals
- 22. Dams and spillways
 - a. Ambursen Dams
 - b. Beaver Dams
 - c. Concrete Dams
 - d. Earth and Rockfill Dams
 - e. Fish Dams
 - f. Fish ladders

A-3-d-Cont'd.

- g. Timber Dams
- h. Spillways
- 23. Diving boards
- 24. Docks for boats
- 25. Flagpoles
- 26. Guard rails
- 27. Hand rails
- 28. Ladders for pools
- 29. Lighting systems
- 30. Museums
- 31. Pavements
 - a. Stone
 - b. Concrete
- 32. Plant labels
- 33. Perrons
- 34. Trailside exhibits
- 35. Fences and gates
 - a. Boundary fences
 - b. Safety fences
- 36. Display signs
 - a. Charts
 - b. Photographs
 - c. Maps
- 37. Primitive area signs

B. Maintenance problems

1. Maintenance of camp grounds and picnic areas
 - a. Practical problems of normal service requirements
 - b. Wood for fires
 - c. Sanitary facilities
 - d. Removal of ashes
 - e. Disposal of garbage and other waste

C O N C L U S I O N

Value of Services of Landscape Architects in National Forest Work

I am thoroughly convinced, as a result of my recent inspection trip, during which I carefully observed the problems of landscape architecture in some of the National Forests and conferred with the Forest Service officials in charge of landscape and recreational planning, that landscape architecture is an important factor in this work.

Problems of landscape architecture in the National Forests require the services of thoroughly trained and experienced landscape architects who are in full sympathy with the type of problems to which study must be devoted. The desired results will not be accomplished unless a careful procedure is adopted for determining the qualifications of those men who shall be employed to render service in solving the many and varied landscape problems, ranging from the broader problems of land uses to the detailed problems of camp stove and picnic table design and construction.

This work is naturally divided into two important phases: (a) Problems of planning and (b) problems of supervision during construction and maintenance. There are landscape architects eminently qualified for problems of planning, involving the adaptation of landscape design to the natural forest surroundings, and yet not qualified to perform the functions of practical supervision during the program of construction and subsequent maintenance. For this reason, I am strongly recommending that the problem of design be centralized in one authority, with a limited number of well qualified assistants working under this Washington authority in the Regional Offices.

The problems of landscape architecture, on which the specialized knowledge of qualified landscape architects should be used, include (a) developing land-use maps, (b) locating forest highways and forest development roads to take advantage of the fine scenic possibilities of these areas, (c) designing appropriate features to mark the entrances to the National Forests, (d) selecting and designing the sites for recreation areas and the structures therein, (e) determining the extent to which the native landscape should be preserved and enhanced, (f) Ranger stations and other administrative units, and (g) determining the extent to which the National Forest areas can be made of greatest social use by the introduction of roads, trails, special use camps and other features. The definition and preservation of Primitive or Wilderness Areas are vital problems in this program.

The present Forest Service organization is making a most sincere effort to solve the many problems relating to landscape and recreational planning in order to provide for the required maximum social use of the forest areas and to adopt the recreational uses to the natural forest conditions. The present organization for landscape and recreational planning is too much decentralized to produce the best results in the most efficient way. The planning work should be centralized in the Washington office and directed by a man who possesses not only excellent artistic ability but also unusual administrative and executive ability. I have every reason to believe that Mr. Walker will prove himself fully qualified to meet these requirements.

Each Regional Office should have in its employ a qualified landscape architect who will be in intimate contact with the problems of design

and construction in those forest areas within his Region. He should direct the activities of those men of lesser experience and ability who are employed in the Regional Office to assist in the preparation of plans and in the supervision of construction work being done in accordance with the basic plans approved by the Regional Landscape Architect and the Senior Landscape Architect in the Washington Office.

At the present time, this work is decentralized to the extent that each Region prepares its own standards of planning and is seldom required to change them, although some other Region may possibly develop a desirable modification. The Washington Office should be a "clearing house" for all of the important problems of design. It should aim to set a standard to be adopted by the Regional Offices directly or in some modified form to fit local conditions.

On the more important problems of land use, forest highway location, special use areas, and extensive recreation areas, some consulting service should be supplied through the occasional employment of consulting landscape architects to render advice of a per diem basis on specific problems. The nature of the Forest Service problems is such that it is not practical to consider the employment of landscape architects to design a specific area unless it be some larger recreation or special use area. Consulting service should be employed in the various regions to assist in directing the activities of the Regional Landscape Architect, and any consultant thus employed should be required to send a copy of any reports to the office of the Senior Landscape Architect in Washington.

The present procedure, adopted in some instances, of asking recreation specialists, forest supervisors and rangers to prepare plans for the landscape development of certain areas ought to be discouraged in

favor of having these plans prepared by someone who is thoroughly trained in this field of specialized knowledge. Forestry is a very highly specialized field of activity, and landscape architecture is equally highly specialized. There may be, occasionally, a man in either field who is fairly well qualified to perform service in the other field. This condition is rare and it is much more logical to look to the forester for the detailed solution of the forestry problems and to the landscape architect for the detailed solution of the problems of landscape and recreational planning.

A complete roster should be compiled at the earliest opportunity, listing the names and qualifications of all men now employed in the Forest Service and charged with the responsibility for the solution of problems of landscape architecture.

In one or two instances, through the Regional Offices, the Forest Service has endeavored to prepare, for the information of the rangers, pamphlets containing instructions on procedure in the solving of landscape problems pertaining particularly to the development of ranger stations. One pamphlet which has come to my attention represents an effort to set forth the principles of landscape architecture as applied to ranger station design. A much better procedure is to employ the services of a qualified landscape architect, who would prepare the necessary specifications and instructions in accordance with which the plan is to be executed.

Because of the many and varied problems of landscape architecture particularly applicable to the National Forests, I recommend that the U. S. Forest Service compile and publish a bulletin, entitled "Problems of Landscape Architecture in the National Forests." This bulletin should be made available to all employees of the U. S. Forest Service and be used

particularly by those men who have responsibilities in landscape and recreational planning.

In order to procure a closer cooperation among the representatives of this group of men, I am satisfied that Regional conferences should be held, at which all of those men who have any responsibility for solving problems of landscape architecture (either in planning or construction) should be present. At such a time, there should be a free exchange of ideas and experiences, which would be most valuable to those attending such a conference. So far as my observation is concerned, I am satisfied that there are some things that each Region is able to do in a better way and to better advantage than some other Region. A full and frank discussion of the problems on which each Region is working and the methods which are being adopted to solve these problems, would be of great value.

At the present time, the various Regions are not receiving the full benefit of the efforts being put forth in the other Regions. I recommend that a set of plans be published, showing in one folio some of the better work which is being done in each of the Regions. All Regions should be asked to contribute some specific plans to this symposium, and copies of the folio containing these plans would be made available to the different Regional Offices.

Furthermore, it seems to me that the Forest Service should conduct a more effective plan of publicity to acquaint the public with the recreational facilities which are available in the different National Forest areas. A single pamphlet describing the recreational facilities

which exist today in the National Forests throughout the country would be an invaluable asset. With the recreational use of the forests reaching the present height of popularity, such a publication would have a wide distribution.

The development of the National Forests for social use is a real problem which challenges the resources of vision and the technical knowledge of those who are charged with this responsibility. These public areas are in great need of more and better planning, and this obligation should not be considered as a very secondary by-product of other activities.

S U P P L E M E N TPhotographs Taken During Inspection
Trip in Portions of Eastern Region

A number of photographs were taken during this inspection trip. In this supplement, I am including only those photographs in connection with which those responsible for landscape and recreation planning in this region, and in other regions, may find something of value in the comments concerning the methods of design and construction for the various features illustrated by these photographs.

General Observations

from

Inspection Trip through Eastern Region

The following itinerary was adopted during the inspection trip in the Eastern Region:

George Washington National Forest	October 10 and 11
Monongahela National Forest	October 12 and 13
White Mountain National Forest	October 18, 19, 20 and 21
Allegheny National Forest	November 2, 3 and 4

General Observations

The purpose of this further inspection trip was that of procuring additional information concerning problems of landscape and recreational planning as typified in the landscape and recreational developments through portions of these forest areas.

The organization of personnel for landscape and recreational planning in this region is excellent. A very careful effort has been made by the Regional Forester's Office to select professional ability that is well qualified, as a result of training and experience, to render an excellent service in this field of planning.

The actual completion of specific projects, especially those pertaining to forest camps and picnic areas is somewhat behind the accomplishments in some of the other regions which I have visited. This condition is particularly true in the George Washington National Forest

and in the Monongahela National Forest. The reason for this condition seems to be largely due to the fact that it was necessary to concentrate upon problems of road construction, in the early stages of the emergency work, in order to make readily accessible the areas which were adapted for development as forest camps and picnic areas.

The work which has been done on forest highways, especially in the White Mountain National Forest, is particularly to be commended. Much of this work, which has reached a stage of completion where the final results may be properly appraised, shows a most excellent conception of the methods of procedure and the results to be accomplished, in order to provide for the public the kind of roads which have a scenic as well as a utilitarian value.

The type of area best adapted for forest camps and picnic areas in the White Mountain National Forest is quite different from the type of area naturally selected for these uses in some of the other forests. In this forest, the recreationist is seeking the open areas with plenty of sunshine and attractive views. In the major number of other forest camps, the more attractive areas are among the forest trees with a desired amount of shade to give relief from the heat of the open areas. Because of the fact that the forest camps, especially in the White Mountain National Forest, are developed in the open areas, the problem of designing a camp stove or fireplace which is not too conspicuous is a real one. To date, no definite type of feature, meeting the requirements of a camp stove, has been adequately developed. In fact, it is the habit of a majority of the campers and picnickers to use a small portable oil stove, which is illustrated in one of the photographs on the following pages, or to construct a rough fireplace, using such boulders as are available.

In the Allegheny National Forest the program of developing adequate forest camps and picnic areas is in the embryo stage. The sites which are being selected for these areas are excellent, and if the present program is carried to completion, these areas should be among some of the better and more attractive areas which are to be found in the National Forests of the East.

In the existing forest camps throughout this region, excellent facilities are being provided for the control of the automobile parking problem, both for individual camp sites and for community parking, especially in connection with picnic areas.

The photographs on the following pages illustrate many of the important points of design and construction to which consideration should be given.

My observations of road problems in this region confirm the conclusions reached as the result of trips of inspection in other regions. In general, it is advisable to give further and more careful study to the locations selected for the development of proposed roads, and the actual design of these roads, in order to secure the maximum scenic value of the road.

The problems of design in connection with such architectural features as footbridges, vehicular bridges, toilet buildings, shelters, camp stoves and fireplaces, and proposed plantings especially in connection with structures, should be given most careful consideration.

I have found in this region, as in other regions, a very fine spirit of cooperation among the foresters, and the landscape architects working on the problems of landscape and recreational planning. I cannot end this report without recording my appreciation of the many fine courtesies extended to me during my inspection trips and my

appreciation of the sincere efforts which are being made by the foresters and the landscape architects to solve these problems in an orderly, thorough and permanent way.

We must also not forget that the C.C.C. Camps are making, throughout the forest areas, a permanent and valuable contribution to the development of the forest areas. The people of America will reap a return from the increased social use of these areas which is worth many times the cost of the labor involved in the work being done through these camps, under the direction of the Forest Service.



George Washington National Forest - Detail of concrete bridge at intersection of Love-Nash Road and Sherando Lake Road 312173

I recommend, in such locations, that some consideration be given to the advisability of constructing a naturalistic stone masonry bridge which would be more appropriate to the forest surroundings, and especially to the landscape composition of the stream which flows under this bridge. (see photograph No. 2).



George Washington National Forest - Back Creek 312174

General view looking from Sherando Lake Road Bridge (see photograph No. 1) down the charming creek. Architectural features which are introduced as a part of these fine landscape compositions, should be so designed that they are adapted to the surrounding landscape. (Especially if materials for construction are available and if the cost is not abnormal).



George Washington National Forest - Sherando Lake Earth Dam

Detail view looking toward the abutment on the down stream side of the dam. The additional fill should be almost as high as the shoulders of the man standing in this picture, in order to create a natural transition between the surface of the dam and the existing slope adjacent to it. Sharp contrast between the slopes of the dam and the existing slope should by all means be avoided, especially in a forest setting of this kind.



George Washington National Forest - Sherando Lake Earth Dam

Detail view showing the outside face of the concrete retaining wall, which is a part of the spillway. The slope on which the man is standing has been covered with riprap. On abutments of this kind, a special effort should be made to grade the surface of the dam so that the earth will almost completely conceal the concrete wall. An Earth Dam in a forest setting deserves special consideration in order to create an informal and a natural setting.



3/2/78

Mountain Lake Purchase Unit - Cave Mountain Forest Camp

This is a part of the proposed Pocahontas National Forest. A most interesting bridge over the stream to provide access for foot traffic and for service automobiles, from the parking space to the bath house. This type of bridge is very appropriate to the forest surrounding and is well designed.



3/2/81

Mountain Lake Purchase Unit - Lake at Cave Mountain Forest Camp

This naturalistic lake is exceptionally well planned and with the completion of the proposed naturalistic planting on the bank between the forest road and the shore of the lake, the setting will be ideal for recreation activities in which opportunities for bathing are an important factor.



312182

Douthat State Park - Special Use Areas

Detail view showing the use of logs to define the parking "spurs". These logs used in this way in this location are very practical and fully meet the requirements.



312183

Douthat State Park - Special Use Areas

General view showing a most interesting type of cabin or camp which is being constructed for rental by the park authorities. The construction of these cabins requires approximately \$200.00 for fixtures, plumbing, hardware, etc., and approximately six hundred labor hours. The proposed rental is at the rate of \$7.00 per week.



Douthat State Park, Va. - Roadway through Park

Detail view of the guard rail which is used in this picnic area. The top of the guard rail ought not to be more than 18" in height. This guard rail is at least 24".



3/2/88

Douthat State Park, Va.- Picnic Stoves

The stonework in this feature is too fine in texture and not well laid. The chimney should be provided with a damper. Without some additional provision, the plate over the fire box will warp as is evidenced in this photograph.



312191

Monongahela National Forest
Retaining wall and culvert on Franklin-Warm Springs Turnpike

An excellent type of culvert. The texture of the stonework in this dry stone retaining wall could be improved by a more careful selection of the larger stone, and by omitting the "chinkers". Refer to photograph No. 21 for the type of stonework which presents a more attractive texture.



Detail photograph of a dry stone retaining wall, showing the effect which is produced where very few, if any, "chinkers" are used. The effect of the wall is much more stable and uniform.



3/2193

Monongahela National Forest - Blue Bend Camp Ground

Detail photograph showing the method of paving the shore of this water area in order to provide a "beach". In this instance, this feature is well planned.



3/2202

Monongahela National Forest - Forest Entrance on Shavers Fork Rd.

(W. Va. #5)

General view of a very definite forest entrance which in this location is a very appropriate feature, especially after some additional grading and some further planting has been completed. Entrances of this kind require considerable native plant materials to frame properly the entrance feature.



Monongahela National Forest - Bickle Knob Forest Camp

312204

Detail photograph of the picnic stove in use in this area. This stove is rather massive in detail. In this location it is not open to any serious criticism.



312206

Monongahela National Forest
Bickle Knob Forest Camp

Detail view of a sign marking this camp area. This sign does not seem to be appropriate for a small camp area. It is too pretentious and too high. The contrast between the post covered with bark and the white painted sign is too great. A sign of natural wood color, with black letters, would seem to be more appropriate.



312198

Monongahela National Forest - Spring at Side of Road

Monumental features of this kind should be avoided. It is not well designed. The entire front portion, including the first step and the platform immediately in front of the upper platform should be entirely removed. The arch over the spring feature should be redesigned and reconstructed and the spring should be framed with a natural planting of rhododendrons and other native materials. This feature is very inappropriate as now designed and located.



312196

Seneca State Park - Earth Dam

Detail view of wooden spillway. The dam already leaks and will continue to become worse. The spillway is not only an unsightly feature, but it is extremely poor design and construction. Undoubtedly it will be found advisable to reconstruct the entire dam within the next three or four years. Such a waste of public funds is not justified. More careful planning would have produced a very attractive Earth Dam in this location without any additional expense.



Seneca State Park - Special Use Camps

312195

Detail view of one of the small cabins which is constructed for rent in this park area.



White Mountain National Forest - Campton Dam

312207

Detail of a dry stone retaining wall. The texture of this wall is not good. The reason for this condition is due to the fact that the original intention was to veneer the face of this wall with concrete. The proposed concrete construction does not seem necessary in order to create the necessary stability. A proper stone texture would be much more desirable than a plain concrete surface.



White Mountain National Forest - Lost River Camp

General view of entrance sign. This type of sign could be greatly improved if the background of the sign were a natural wood color.



White Mountain National Forest - Lost River Camp

312211

Detail view showing a very interesting and informal arrangement of boulders forming a barrier along the edge of the drive. Note the vines and shrubs which partially conceal these stones during the summer season.



White Mountain National Forest - Wildwood Forest Camp

312212

Detail view of the registering booth. It seems to me that a natural wood color might make these registering booths less conspicuous. If the registering booth is to be painted white, there should be less of the creosote or black portion showing above the ground.



White Mountain National Forest - Wildwood Ranger Station
(On Route #212)

312217

This ranger station should be given an attractive and natural setting by the planting of trees, and especially of native shrubs in proper locations around the foundation of the building.



312219

White Mountain National Forest - Franconia Notch Reservation
(Lafayette Opening)

Detail view of large toilet building of a most attractive design and placed in a very natural setting.



312220

White Mountain National Forest - Franconia Notch Reservation
(Lafayette Opening)

Detail view showing unusual construction of main entrance steps in front of recreation building.



312221

White Mountain National Forest - Franconia Notch Reservation
(Lafayette Opening)

General view of distant mountains as seen from this camp ground area. The camp ground is so located as to take advantage of the fine mountain views.



312222

White Mountain National Forest - Franconia Notch Reservation

General view showing an unfortunate relationship of large parking area to the main highway. This parking area should have been screened from the main highway by a strip of native planting. As now developed, it is an unattractive and distracting element on an otherwise beautiful highway. The arrangement of stones, as barriers, is also not pleasing.



312223

White Mountain National Forest - Gale River Forest Camp

Detail view of a camp fire showing the way in which the majority of campers prepare their food upon a small portable gas-line stove rather than over the camp fire.



312224

White Mountain National Forest - Zealand Forest Camp

Detail of typical informal fireplace, constructed by the campers, and generally used in the White Mountain area. Such an open fireplace could not be used safely in the timber.



312228

White Mountain National Forest - Zealand Forest Camp

General view showing the type of camp ground area which is extremely popular in this Region. The camps are erected along the shore of the river. Note the piles of rocks which indicate the locations of the fireplaces. The road layout in this camp ground is being revised.



Moose Brook State Park

312229

Detail view of one side of the bath house, showing the very informal and most interesting method of covering the side of this building. The effect is very naturalistic and pleasing.



Moose Brook State Park

312230

Detail of photograph showing the construction of the guard rail which defines the side of the parking area. Note the interesting detail of construction on the sides of this building. (See photograph No. 59).

65

White Mountain National Forest - Dolly Copp Forest Camp

312235

Detail view showing the guard rail which defines the sides of the more important roads through this camp ground area.



3/2236

White Mountain National Forest - Dolly Copp Forest Camp

General view showing the type of open area which is so much in demand for camping purposes in the White Mountains. The piles of stone indicate some of the locations in which fireplaces were constructed.



3/2238

White Mountain Ranger Station - Dolly Copp Forest Camp

General view of Peabody Ranger Station residence. Careful study should be devoted to the solution of the planting problems in connection with ranger station residences and other buildings. These spruce trees will rapidly outgrow their present location and will become a liability instead of an asset in this composition.



White Mountain National Forest - Dolly Copp Forest Camp

Detail view of a typical fireplace generally used in this camp ground and constructed by the campers.



312242

White Mountain National Forest - Dolly Copp Forest Camp

A bathing pool which does not have a pleasing outline nor an attractive type of construction. This area does not blend naturally into the surrounding forest landscape.



312244

White Mountain National Forest Camp
Dolly Copp Forest Camp

Detail view of the type of toilet building now in general use in these forest camps. More study should be devoted to the problem of developing a type of toilet building which fits much more appropriately into the forest surroundings.



312249

White Mountain National Forest - Bear Notch Forest Highway
"Second Vista"

Note the detailed construction of the interesting guard rail which has been constructed at this overlook point. The guard rail might have been at least six inches lower.



312251

White Mountain National Forest - Bear Notch Forest Highway
"Third Vista"

Detail photograph of a most interesting direction sign in the form of a sketch, showing by name the mountain peaks to be seen from this overlook. This information sign is one of the most effective and appropriate signs which I have seen to date in any forest area.



312254

White Mountain National Forest - Bear Notch Forest Highway

Detail photograph showing a "triangular" clearing made for the purpose of showing the attractive stream in the foreground of the distant view. Unfortunately, this clearing has not been carefully done and presents a rather artificial and unnatural appearance.



White Mountain National Forest - Passaconway Forest Camp

Detail of "pump" feature, with the pump removed for the winter. In constructing such features, careful consideration should be given to the texture of the stone work, which in this instance, is deeply "pointed" and does not produce the most pleasing effect.



312258

White Mountain National Forest
Passaconway Forest Camp
 (Also known as Downes Brook Forest Camp)

Detail photograph of sign which seems unnecessarily high. The design of these signs should be given further careful study in order to get a more pleasing proportion.



312266

White Mountain National Forest
White Ledge Forest Camp

Detail of sign used in many of these camp ground areas. It is well lettered; but it is not good in proportion, nor well located.



White Mountain National Forest

General view of an interesting strip of forest highway through the forest area.



312271

Cook Forest Camp (In Pennsylvania)

General view of camp stove in which a patented iron frame is covered with stone work. In such camp stoves it is very desirable that the stone masonry work have a very informal texture and be well designed. This stone work could be greatly improved.



Cook Forest Park - (In Pennsylvania)

Detail view showing top part of large incinerator in which refuse is burned.



312274

Cook Forest Park - (In Pennsylvania)

General view of large special use cabin. These cabins are constructed to be rented by the State Park Agency.



Cook Forest Park - (In Pennsylvania)

312275

General view of toilet building. This structure has an informal character; but it seems possible that the design might be improved by reducing the length of the projection of the logs at the corners, and also by reducing the dimensions of the roof accordingly.



Cook Forest Park - (In Pennsylvania)

312277

General view of special use cabin and a rather excellently located camp stove.



Cook Forest Park - (In Pennsylvania)

312280

Detail view showing construction of guard rail. Note the size of the posts and the method of bevelling the top of the posts to fit the rail.



312281

Cook Forest Park (In Pennsylvania)

Detail of attractive and well proportioned sign. The use of iron work of this character would not seem to be appropriate for a National Forest Camp.



312282

Pennsylvania State Forest
Clear Creek Forest Camp

Detail of stone masonry drinking fountain and source of water supply for camp use. In fountains of this character, great care should be exercised in selecting a proper material and properly constructing the drain inlet at the base of the fountain.



312 283

Pennsylvania State Forest - Clear Creek Forest Camp

Detail view of interesting log footbridge across the small stream.



312 287

Allegheny National Forest - Sandstone Springs Forest Camp

Detail of fireplace. This type of fireplace does not seem to be entirely practical because of the shallow depth, the abnormal width and the wide space between the rods. This space is approximately six (6) inches and is too wide for general practical use.



312288

Allegheny National Forest - Sandstone Springs Forest Camp

Detail of fireplace. Note the sheet iron which protects the sides.



312290

Allegheny National Forest - Sandstone Springs Forest Camp

Detail of guard rail surrounding the parking space.



312291

Allegheny National Forest - Sandstone Springs Forest Camp

Detail view of toilet building which is well located and well designed. The galvanized chimney should be painted a neutral color in order not to be too conspicuous.



312300

Allegheny National Forest - Kelly Pines Forest Camp

General view of picnic ground area. Note the very conspicuous location in which the toilet buildings are placed. These buildings should have been stained or painted in some shade of brown, and a location which is not as conspicuous ought to be selected in which to construct these features.



Allegheny National Forest - Kelly Pines Forest Camp

Detail of fireplace with the sheet iron sides.

135

Allegheny National Forest - Loleta-Parrish Road
(Truck Trail No. 31)

312341

A typical view of one of the better types of special use hunters' camps which are located in many portions of this National Forest.



312308

Allegheny National Forest - Loleta Forest Camp

General view of the two very well designed bath houses which are in use in this picnic area.



312311

Allegheny State Park - (In New York)

Detail of stone fireplace of a very interesting type. Note the arrangement of grates as shown in this photograph and photograph No. 143.



312312

Allegheny State Park - (In New York)

Detail of a typical fireplace used in some portions of this park area.



312318

Allegheny National Forest - Allegheny Forest Camp

General view of the footbridge extending across a small ravine. This footbridge is excellently designed and very appropriate for this location.



3/2 321

Allegheny National Forest - Allegheny Forest Camp

This type of stone masonry headwall, constructed some years ago, is not appropriate for a forest camp. It is not sufficiently informal in design.



3/2 324

Allegheny State Park - (In New York)

Detail view of one of the fireplaces. The type of stone work in this fireplace is too formal and does not conform with the natural surroundings of a forest area.

